

THE
TOURIST'S COMPANION;
BEING
A CONCISE DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY
OF
RIPON,
STUDLEY PARK,
Fountains Abbey,
HACKFALL, HARROGATE, &c.



ILLUSTRATED WITH
Plates, Wood Cuts, and a ground Plan of Fountains Abbey.

Fourth Edition, with Additions.

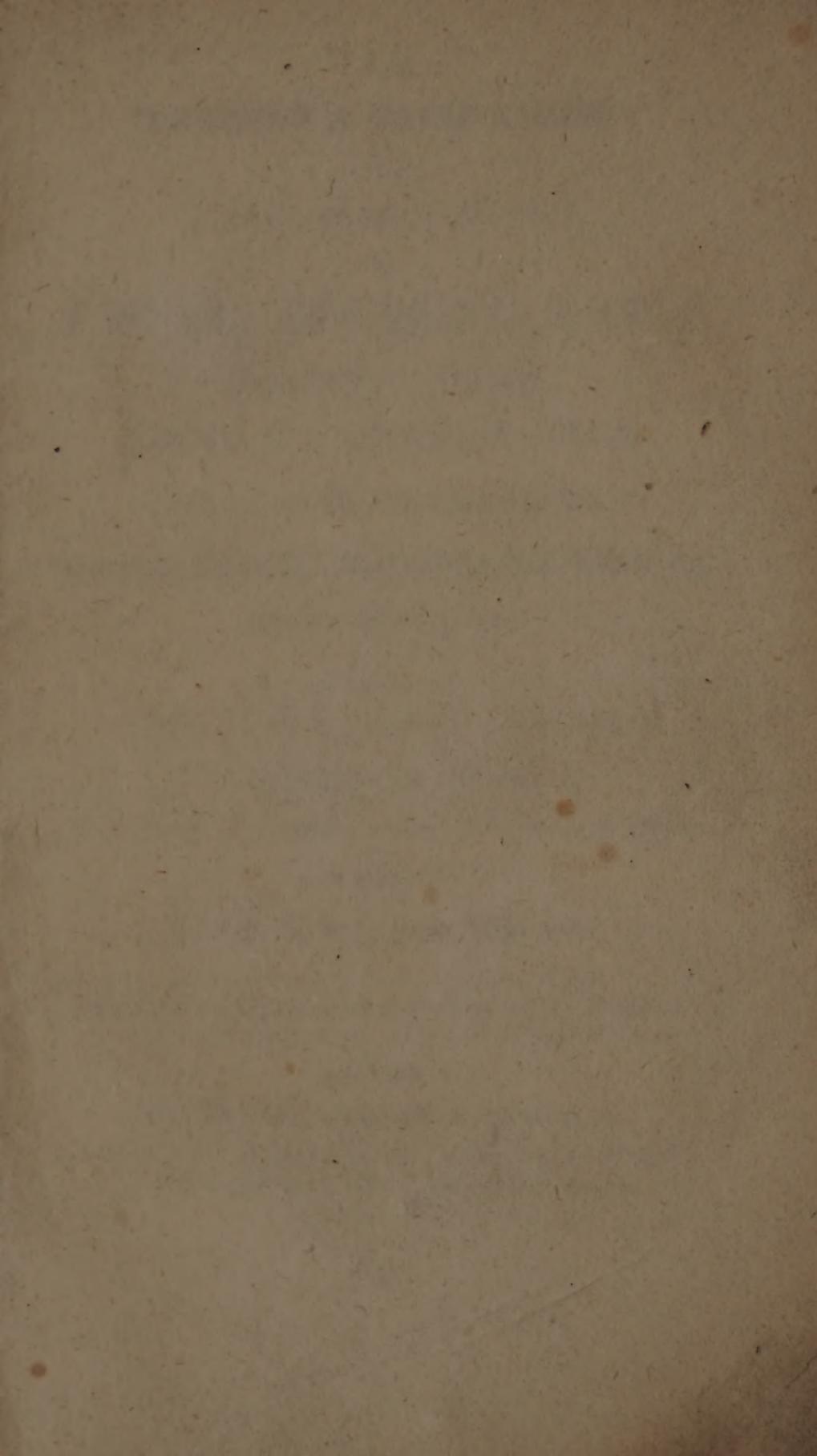
RIPON

PRINTED AND SOLD BY T. LANGDALE;
SOLD ALSO BY G. WHITAKER, AVÉ-MARIA-LANE, LONDON;
J. WOLSTENHOLME, YORK; AND E. LANGDALE,
NORTHALLERTON.

1826.

PRICE THREE SHILLINGS.

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TOURIST'S COMPANION;
BEING
A Concise Description and History
OF
RIPON, STUDLEY PARK,
Fountains Abbey,
HACKFALL, BRIMHAM CRAGS,
NEWBY HALL, KNARESBROUGH,
HARROGATE, HAREWOOD HOUSE,
Bolton Priory, &c.

INTENDED AS
A Guide to Persons visiting those Places.

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Nullum est jam dictum, quod non dictum prius. TERENCE.

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THE
TOURIST'S COMPANION.

—•••••—
RIPON.
—•••••—

RIPON, in the wapentake of Claro, in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, is 212 miles from London and 23 from York. This ancient Town and Borough* is delightfully situated between the river Ure, over which there is a handsome stone Bridge, 256 yards in length, and the Skell, and stands on an eminence with declivities on every side. Its etymology is not involved in so much obscurity as many other places, as it evidently derives its name from the Latin Word *Ripa*, which refers to the situation of the Town, and was called by the Saxons *Hrippun*.

It owes its rise to the Piety of early times, for, we find that Eata, Abbot of Melross and Lindisfarne,

* To prevent the confusion incident to an indiscriminate use of the words Town and Borough, it may be necessary to explain that the latter is composed of the Burgage Houses only, while the former includes all the rest, so that they are by no means synonymous.

in the year 661, founded a Monastery here,* for which purpose he had lands given him by Alchfrid, at that time King of Deira, and afterwards of the Northumbrians, but before the building was completed, the Scottish Monks retired from the Monastery, and St. Wilfred was appointed Abbot in 663, and soon afterwards raised to the see of York. By him it was built new from the ground with hewn stone, and supported by various kinds of pillars and porticos,† and, when completed was consecrated with great solemnity by himself, to the honour of St. Peter, in the presence of King Egfrid and all the Abbots and great men of that kingdom.‡ This prelate was then in high favour with Oswy and Egfrid, Kings of Northumberland, and the principal nobility, by whose liberality he rose to such a degree of opulence as to vie with princes, which enabled him to build several rich Monasteries; but his great pomp, grandeur, magnificence, and immense wealth, having drawn upon him the jealousy of the King and the Archbishop of Canterbury, he was at length exiled; but after an absence of ten years was allowed to return to his see. He died in the Monastery of Oundle in 711, aged 76, and was interred here; but in 940 his remains were removed to Canterbury, by Odo, Archbishop of that See.

The Town continues to this day to honour the

* Bede Vit. Cuthberti.—This Monastery stood between Stamfordgate and Priest Lane, and is called the Scots' Monastery.

† In Hrypis basilicam polito lapide a fundamentis in terra usque ad summum ædificatum, variis columnis et porticibus suffultam in altum erexit et consummavit,

EDDII VITA WILFRIDI.

‡ Ibia.

memory of its benefactor by an annual feast. On the Saturday following Lammas-day, the effigy of St. Wilfrid is brought into the Town with great ceremony, preceded by music; when many of the inhabitants, or rather children, go out to meet it, and, with every mark of joy, commemorate the return of their favourite Saint and Patron from exile. The following day, called St. Wilfrid's Sunday, is dedicated to him. On the Monday and Tuesday, there are Horse Races for small sums only; though formerly there were Plates of 20, 30, 40, and 50*l.* run for.*

The following is a literal copy of a part of an Advertisement taken from the Newcastle Courant of August 28, 1725.

"To be run for, the usual four miles course on
"Ripon Common, in the County of York, accord-
"ing to Articles. On Monday the 13th of Septem-
"ber, a Purse of Twenty Guineas by any Horse,
"Mare or Gelding, that was no more than five
"years old the last grass, to be certified by the
"Breeder: Each Horse to pay two Guineas entrance,
"run three Heats, the usual four miles course for a
"Heat, and carry nine stone, besides Saddle and
"Bridle.—On Tuesday, the 14th, the Lady's Plate
"of 15*l.* value, by any Horse, &c. **Women** to be the
"Riders: Each to pay one Guinea entrance, three
"Heats, and twice about the Common for a Heat."

Many privileges were granted to the Monastery by King Athelstan, who, by a charter, made it a sanctuary for crimes of every description for a mile

* Gent. p. 161.

round, and that the men of Ripon should be believed by their *yea* and *na.** The boundaries yet remain in the names of *Kangel-Cross*, i. e. *Archangel-Cross*; *Sharow-cross*;† and *Athelstan-cross*. King Athelstan also gave the manor of Ripon to Wolston, Archbishop of York, in 924, where the Archbishops of that See had a palace and park, and which Leland describes as being about Six miles in circumference.—The lands are at this day called Ripon Parks.

The Monastery flourished above 200 years after the death of Wilfrid, when King Edred, enraged at the rebellion of the Northumbrian Danes in 950,‡ carried fire and sword through the north, and included it and the town in the general destruction; but Odo, Archbishop of Canterbury, caused soon afterwards a new work, says Leland, “to be edified wher the Minstre now is.” The old Monastery stood at some little distance from the present Minster, in a place where was formerly a chapel of our Lady,§ part of the walls of which are yet visible. Not long

* Dugdale's *Monas.*

† Thro' the munificence of Mrs. Lawrence, of Studley Hall, and the Neighbouring Gentry, a small and elegant Church, dedicated to St. John, has recently been erected near this Cross. Mrs. Lawrence with her wonted liberality, in addition to five acres of Land for the site and burial ground and six Bells, gave £1200; she has also endowed the same;—in consideration of which the Dean and Chapter of Ripon have vested in her the right of Presentation for her Life.—£400 was also given towards the building of this Church by the Society for re-building and enlarging of Churches and Chapels.

‡ Sym Dunelm. Rapin.

§ The Old Abbay of RIPON stoode wher now is a Chapelle of our Lady in a bottom one close distant by***** from the new

subsequent to this period, the town and public buildings were reduced to a state of misery similar to what they had experienced from the violence of King Edred. “Omnis hæc terra vasta,” is the return of the Domesday-Book on the territories of the Church.

After this calamity, the Monastery remained in ruins till the present building was erected in 1140, by the munificence of Thurstan, Archbishop of York, though it has undergone many alterations and received several improvements since that time. The west Front, the Towers, the Transept, with some part of the Choir and the Aisles, appear to be the work of this prelate, which corresponds with the time when the narrow pointed Gothic arch began to take place of the Saxon one.*

Minstre. “One Marmaduke (Huby) Abbofe of Fountaines, a man familiar with Salvage (or Savage,) Archbishop of York, obtaind this Chapelle of hym and Prebendaries of Ripon; and having it gyven unto him, and to his Abbay, pulled down the Est End of it (a peece of exceeding auncient work,) and builded a fair peece of new work with squared Stones for it, leaving the West Ende of very old werk standing. He began also and finished a very fair high Wall of squared Stone at the Est End of the Garth that this Chapelle standeth in; and had thought to have enclosed the whole building with a like Waile, and to have made there a Cell of White Monks.” “There lyeth one of the Englebys in the Est End of this Chapelle, and there lyeth another of them in the Chapelle Garth; and in the Chapelle singeth a Chauntrie Priest.”—LELAND’S ITIN.

*Videas ubique in villis Ecclesiæ in vicis et urbibus monasteria, novo ædificandi genere consurgere.

GULIELM. MALMSB. de Regibns Ang. p. 102.

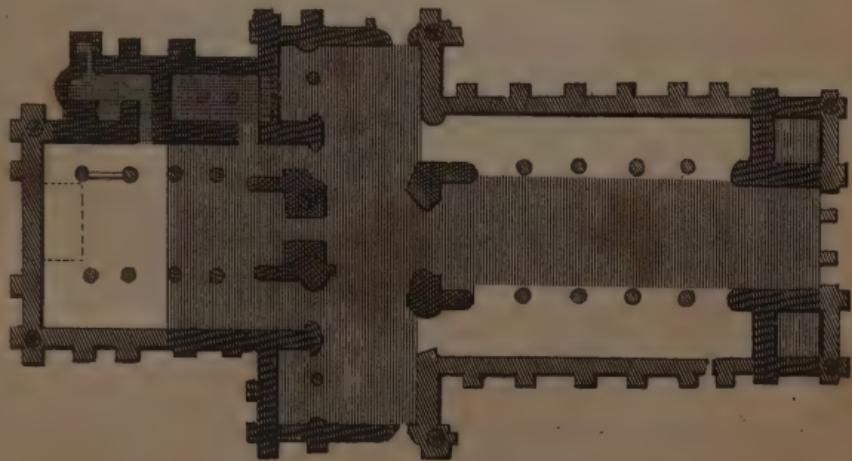
The body of the Church is of a much later date; for after the invasion of the Scots, A. D. 1317, in the reign of Edward II. by whom the Town and Minster were destroyed, it is said to have been re-edified not long afterwards, under the care of Archbishop Melton, assisted by contributions of the neighbouring Gentry,† when the three Spires were erected, and the windows adorned with painted glass. It then consisted of the Transept and Choir, as at present, of a single Nave or Body, and of the two west Towers projecting out on each side: *see the plate of ground plan annexed.—The shaded part shows the original Church.* The Choir was extended to twice its former length—and the Ailes were added to the Nave, by Archbishop Melton. From dates in the Choir, it should seem, that this work commenced in 1331, and was completed in 1494.

The CHURCH is a deanry in the diocese of York, of which the King is Patron. The Sub-Dean is appointed by the Dean from the Prebendaries; and, as to the Prebendaries, the Dean and Chapter nominate three persons to the Archbishop of York, who must collate one of them. It is both parochial and collegiate, and is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Wilfrid, and built in the form of a Cross, is elegant and light, the Arches pointed, and the Columns adorned with round Pillars and fluted, and at the west end are two Towers, and in the middle the great Tower of St. Wilfrid, all about 110 feet high, on which were formerly spires of wood covered with lead; but the great Spire, 120 feet high, 49 feet square at its base,

† Leland's Itin.



ELEVATION OF RIPON MINSTER



PLAN OF RIPON MINSTER



and 4½ feet square at the top, on St. Wilfrid's Tower, being blown down in 1660, which did considerable injury to the Church, the other two were, to prevent a similar misfortune, taken down a few years afterwards. The Towers being formed to support leaden spires are flat and heavy; but the present Dean, in 1797, having cause open battlements and pinnacles to be added to them, this apparent heaviness has been much relieved, and the appearance of the whole greatly improved.

The CHOIR is separated from the body of the Church, by a neat screen of stone, ornamented with handsome carved work, and in the centre is a door opening into the Choir, and above it is a fine Organ, built by Smith, in 1696.

At the west end of the Choir are Stalls for the Dean, Sub-dean, and Prebendaries; there are thirteen other Stalls on the north side, for the Mayor and Aldermen; and on the south side is the Archbishop's Throne, executed by Mr. Archer of Oxford, and erected by the munificence of the late Dr. Markham, Archbishop of York, at an expense of not less than 200*l.*; with eleven Stalls for the Inhabitants. The carved wood Work over these Stalls is deserving of particular attention, as it is allowed to exhibit a delicacy and lightness superior even to that of York, or to almost any other religious edifice possessing similar decorations.

The following page of Wood-cuts exhibits a few Specimens of the Basso-relievos under the seats in the choir.

Over the doorway, in the Transept, leading to the Chapter-House, is placed, in a niche, the Figure of



A Hog playing Bagpipes accompanied by two other dancing
and, a Griffin with a Rabbit, will be found as tail Pieces.

James the First, presented to the Church by the Dean of York. This statue filled the niche once occupied by that of Henry VI. in the Screen of York Minster, the latter being taken down by the suppliant Bishop of that day, out of compliment to Edward IV. and remained vacant till the reign of James I. when the Dean and Chapter caused the vacancy to be filled up with this Statue. In 1810 an excellent one of Henry, by Mr. Michael Taylor, was put up in its ancient niche, and that of James sent to Ripon as one of its earliest Patrons.

Herein were seven Prebends, viz. Torp, valued, 26*l.* Henry VIII. at 20*l.* per ann.; Stanwyge, 40*l.*; Skelton and Yevenhall, 15*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*; Monkton, 24*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*; Sharow, 14*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*; Stodeley, 26*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*; Anwyke, 22*l.*; and six Vicars choral worth 6*l.* per annum. At the dissolution the Revenues became the property of the Crown.*

Till the time of James I. the Church became neglected, when he, at the request of his Queen, Anne, established a Dean, Sub-Dean, six Prebendaries,† and endowed the College with 247*l.* per annum, which establishment exists at the present time.‡

* Tanner's Not. † Ibid.

‡ Very Rev. R. D. Waddilove, D. D. DEAN.

Rev. Ralph Worsley, M. A. Subdean.

PREBENDARIES.

T. Trebeck, A. M. Vicar of Wath upon Dearn.	G. Allanson, A. M.
W. J. D. Waddilove, A. M.	J. Webber, B. D. Prebendary of Westminster.

H. W. Dixon, A. M. Chaplain to the Archbishop of York, Vicar of Wistow, and Per- petual Curate of Cawood.
Fergus Graham, L. L. B. Vicar of Arthuret & Kirk Andrews.

Here were also nine Chantries and several Obits belonging to the Church, but the former were dissolved in the beginning of the reign of Edward VI.

There are also two Vicars Choral, an Organist, six Singing-men, six Choristers or Singing-boys, and a Verger.

The CHAPTER-HOUSE is supported by Pillars, and in it are several Paintings of the Kings and Queens of England, on pannels: Also many carved Bosses, which formed the centres of the groined Arches of the Roof, broken in by the fall of the great Spire:— King and a Bishop seated; Bishop seated; Angel saluting the Virgin; Holy personage seated; the Angel driving Adam and Eve from Paradise: a Bishop; a Holy personage relieving a distressed Person; ditto bringing ditto to the entrance of a Church; a King seated. Under it is a Vault where the remains of several of the principal persons in the town and neighbourhood have been deposited. This, with the Vestry-room, and Vaults underneath, part of which is the Bone-house, appears to be by far the most ancient part of the structure. The Chapter-House and Vestry have originally been but one room, as well as the Vault and Bone-house underneath.

From this curious depository of the relics of the dead, the Bone-house,† which exceeds any thing of

† The following is taken from *Taylor's History of Apparitions*.

"About thirty years ago, some labouring mechanics met one Saturday evening, after receiving their wages, at a public house, near Ripon in Yorkshire, for the purpose of enjoying themselves convivially after the cares and fatigues of the week. The glass circulated freely, every man told his story or sang a song, and various were the subjects of conversation.

the kind in this County, a Skull was some years since allowed to be taken, and is now in the Anatomical School at Oxford, and occasionally lectured upon by the Professor. As the Skull has two large sloping Gashes at the lower part of it, probably, from a Sword or Battle Axe, it is not likely that Recovery should have followed such wounds, yet it appears to have done so to a certain degree, as it is *remarkable that fresh Bone* is formed in one

At length that of courage was introduced; every man now considered himself a hero, as is generally the case when liquor begins to operate. One boasted of his skill as a pugilist, and related how many battles he had fought, and came off victorious; another related a dreadful encounter he had lately had with a mad dog, whom he overpowered and left dead on the field; a third told a story of his sleeping in a haunted house, and his conversation with a dreadful ghost. In short, various and extravagant were the different tales they told; until one, who had hitherto remained silent, arose, and told them, that notwithstanding their boasted courage, he would wager a bet of five guineas, that not one of the company had resolution sufficient to go to the Bone-house in the parish Church-yard, (which was about a mile distant,) and bring a skull from thence with him, and place it on the table before the guests. This wager was soon accepted by one of the party, who immediately set off on his expedition to the Church-yard. The wag who had proposed the bet, and who knew a nearer bye-way to the Bone-house than his opponent had taken, requested of the landlady to lend him a white sheet, and that he would soon cool this heroic man's courage. The landlady, who enjoyed the joke, complied with his request lent him the sheet, and off set our wag with the utmost speed. He arrived at the Bone-house first, threw the sheet over him, and placed himself in one corner, waiting the arrival of his comrade. Presently after enters the first man with slow deliberate pace, and observing a figure in white, he felt his-

of the Cuts, it being well known that no Ossification takes place in a dead subject.

Above the Chapter-House and Vestry had been erected a Chapel to the Virgin, yet termed Lady

self greatly alarmed (as he afterwards acknowledged) However he resumed his courage, advanced, stooped down, and picked up a Skull. Immediately the phantom exclaimed, in a deep and hollow tone, "*That's my father's skull!*" "Well then," replied the adventurer, "if it be thy father's skull, take it." So down he laid it, and took up another: when the figure replied in the same hollow tone, "*That's my mother's skull!*" "Well then," the other replied, "if it be thy mother's skull, "take it." So down he laid it, and took up a third. The apparition now, in a tremendously awful manner, cried out, "*That's my skull!*" "If it be the Devil's skull I'll have it!" answered the hero; and off he ran with it in his hand, greatly terrified, and the spectre after him.

"In his flight through the Church Yard, he stumbled over a toomstone, and fell, which occasioned the ghost likewise to fall upon him, which increased not a little his fright. However he soon extricated himself, and again bent his flight, towards the inn, which he soon reached, and bolting suddenly into the room, exclaimed with terrific countenance, his hair standing on end, "Here is the skull you sent me for, but by George, the right owner is coming for it." Saying which down went the skull, and instantly appeared the figure with the white sheet on. This unexpected intrusion so much frightened all the company, that they ran out of the house as fast as possible, really believing it was an apparition from the tombs, come to punish them for their sacrilegious theft. Such power as fear over the strongest minds when taken by surprise. The undaunted adventurer, however, won his wager, which was spent at the same house the Saturday following, when the joke was universally allowed to be a very good one."

Loft, and now constituting part of the *Library*,† which consists chiefly of ancient books of Divinity, a few Classics, Manuscripts, &c. This appears to have been added to the building about the time of King Henry VII.

In the middle of the Transept under the great Tower, is the *Crypt*. The entrance to which is from the nave, by a descent of nine steps down a passage about 45 feet in length. It is closed and vaulted, and in it are many traces of ancient architecture. It was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and is 11 feet 5 inches long, east and west, 7 feet 8 inches wide, and 9 feet high, on each side of which is a niche, and at the east end a place for an Altar. On the north side is the Hole, called *St. Wilfrid's Needle*, which seems to have been used as a confessional. It was the test of chastity, as none but Vestals could pass through it. It communicates with a passage, in which is a Stair-

+ In the Library are some few scarce and curious old Books particularly, an old ENGLISH CHRONICLE, Antwerp, 1493; a BOETIUS of Caxton, and Caxton's Book for Travellers; all of which are noticed in Dibdin's BIBLIOGRAPHICAL DECAMERON, vol. iii. p. 420, and which, he says, "In due time, these precious tomes were consigned to Charles Lewis, who returned them, with many other small, and rather scarce and curious volumes, decorated in Morocco, Russia or calf according to their supposed rarity or worth." With that deference every lover or connoisseur of Book-binding would pay Messrs. Dibdin and Lewis, we must express our regret at seeing, Books of Caxton's time dressed up in garbs of the 18th century, FANCY Morocco or Russia, Gilt edges and single lines, &c. How much more appropriate would they have been if bound in imitation of those Specimens which Mr. Dibdin has given us in his Decameron?

case, now walled up, leading to the Choir, under the Sub-dean's Seat, as an entrance for the Priest.

The ALTAR-PIECE is a fine perspective painting, said to be the work of Streator, in the time of Charles II. representing a Colonnade, and admitted by Artists to be a very correct performance. This Painting we are sorry to say obscures a part of the east Window.

In 1809, the Dean and Chapter caused a new Clock, by Thwaites, of London, to be put up, which cost above £400, to which the late Mrs. Allanson, of Studley, contributed £100, and the Right Hon. Frederick John Robinson, £50. To them we are, also, much indebted for the opening of the West-end of the Minster to the Street.

In the East Window,* 51 feet by 25, which was formerly filled with Stained Glass, till the chief of it was greatly defaced by the Soldiers under the command of Sir Thomas Mauleverer, in 1643, whose main guard was stationed in the Market-place; are the following Arms:—In the centre compartment are those of King James the first, with an inscription commemorative of his restoring and re-endowing this collegiate Church.—Above, in the tracery, are two shields, bearing the arms of England and France, those of France are given with *fleurs de lys semé*, and not restricted to *three fleurs*, as took place in the time

* The painted glass in the windows was in part repaired in 1724, by Giles of York; but it is to the exertions of the present Dean we are indebted for the appearance this window now exhibits, he having caused the whole of it to be renewed by the late Mr. W. Peckett, of York;

of Henry V. This fixes the date of the window between I. Edward III, A. D. 1326, and the time of Henry V, A. D. 1413.

Also the arms of William Markham, late archbishop of York; Peter Johnson, Esqr. and the present Dean with this inscription,

Rob. Darley Waddilove,

DECANUS

M DCC XCII.

In the other compartments commencing on the left side, Osborn Markham, Esq.; Beilby Porteus, bishop of London; dean Dering; Goodricke, Lawson, Preston, Carne, prebendaries; Lord Grantham; Blacket, Bart.; Aislabie, Wood, Oxley, Esqrs.; Lord Grantley; Ingleby, Bart.; Weddell, Allanson; Dawson, Esqrs.; Robinson, bishop of London; dean Wanley; Wilkinson, Meek, Worsley, Holdsworth, and Haddon, prebendaries; together with the arms of the Church and Town..

In various other windows are the arms as follows.—In the upper north windows of the Nave, of Sir Stephen Procter, Kt. quartered with Dawson, Sir William Ingram of Cattall; Sir John Wentworth, Kt. of Elmsall; Thomas Burwell, L. L. D. and William Lister, Esq. of Thornton—South windows, of Anne, Countess of Pembroke; Earl of Bridgwater;* Earl of Ailsbury and Elgin; Lord D'Arcy.—North Aisle of the Nave, of Peter Vivian, Prebendary; Welbury Norton, Esq. of Sawley; Sir John Mallorie; Sir William Ingleby, Bart.

* Names in Italics not now in existence though they appear in GENT'S HISTORY.

Richard Hutton, Esq. of Goldsborough.—North Transept, of *Lindley*; *Staveley*; *Burton*, Esqrs. *Cresswold*, *Hooke*, *Littleton*, and *Paris*, Prebendaries; *Drake*, Sub-Dean; *Wilkins*, Dean.—South Aisle of the Nave, of *Sir John Lewis*, of *Ledstone*, Bart.; *Sir William Tancred*, Bart.; *Sir Christopher Wandesford*, of *Kirklington*, Bart.; *Sir Solomon Swale*, Bart.; *Sir John Goodricke*, Bart. of *Ribston*.—South Transept, of *Redshaw*; *Sir Edward Jennings*, impaled with *Barkham's*; *Walter Strickland*, Esq.; *Lister's* impaled with *Wandesford's*; *Sir Jonathan Jennings* and *Barkham*.

The MONUMENTS in the Church, which claim "the passing tribute of a sigh," are very numerous, but the whole would occupy too much room to be admitted into the present sketch. A few of the most remarkable are therefore selected.

SOUTH AISLE OF THE CHOIR.

On a white marble Tablet is inscribed,

Near this Place

are deposited the Remains

of ROBERT PORTEUS ESQR.

a Native of Virginia, and a Member of his Majesty's Council
or upper House of Legislature in that Province.

From thence he removed to England,

And resided first at York, afterwards in this Town,

where he died August 8, 1758.

Aged 79 years,

Posuit B. P. Ep. Lond.

On a blue Marble Stone, on the ground, is this Inscription.

Here lyeth ye Body of Sir ROGER BECKWITH
Barr. late of ALDBOROUGH, who Dyed at
RIPPON, the 6th of December, 1700.

On a much defaced mural Monument.

M. S.

MOYSIS FOWLER *Sacræ Theologie Bacca-*
laurei, hujus Ecclesiæ Collegiatæ Sancti Wilfridi de
Ripo, at Serenissimo Principe Jacobo Restauratæ,
Decani Primi: Necnon Danielis Fowler in Artibus
Magistri, Moysis Filii, ac suæ Uxorius Jane Fowler.
Danielis officium sacrum esse hoc Monumentum Tes-
tamento suo voluit refici.

Below the Monument, on a black stone, in gilt letters, was inscribed.

Cælum, Terra, Homines, de re rixantur eadem;
FOWLERUM quisquis vendicat esse suum,
Nuncius è Cælo, tandem componere Lites,
Fati, descendens, ultima Jussa refert.
Tum moriens Animam Cælo, Corpusque Sepulchro,
Nobis Ingenii clara Trophæa dedit.

On a mural Tablet with the Arms of Dawson and Procter.

Deo Optimo Maximo & Memoriæ Priscilla Dawson, una Filiarum & Coheredum Domini Stephani Procter, Militis Fæmina multis variisq. et Animi et Corporis Dotibus insignis, quæ pulchram charissimo Marito suo Georgio Dawson Generoso utriusque Sexus prolem enixa, scilicet Robert. Johanem Stephanum, Gilbertum, Franciscam, et Dorotheam. Annos nata 34 placide in dominum obdormivit, Feb. 25, Anno Domini 1622. Cui communi Sepulchro conjuncti sunt Robertus Dawson Filius primogenitus, qui obiit 13 Sept. Anno Domini 1614. & Beatrix Pudsay, Soror dictæ Priscilla Dawson, et

Uxor Stephani Pudsay, Generosi quæ obiit 5 Die Martii, Anno Domini 1622 & Gilbertus Dawson Frater dicti Geo. Dawson, qui obiit 21 Die Martii, Anno Dom. 1622. Dormiunt non mortui sunt.

Epitaphium PRISCILLÆ DAWSON;
Firma Fides, Candor, Pietas, Moresque benigni.
Priscilla, hic tecum condita chara jacent.
Quid dixi hæc; Terra terrena mole reicta,
Ad Superas secum te rapuere Domus.

NORTH AISLE OF THE CHOIR.

On a handsome marble Monument railed in front.

H. S.

HENEAGIUS DERING L. L. D.

Filius natu maximus

CHRISTOFFEL DE BING de CHABING

In Com. Cant. Arm.

R^{mo.} patri JOHANNI SHARP

Eboracensi Archiepiscopo

Per Viginti annos

A Secretis et a Sacris Domesticis.

Huius Ecclesiae Collegiatæ

Per Annos fere Quadraginta

Decanus & Residentiarus.

Ex ANNA UXORE, dicti Archiepi: Filiâ.

Liberos reliquit Superstites

ELISABETHAM, JOHANNEM, ANNAM, HENEAGIUM.

MARIAM, PHILADELPHIAM, JUDITHAM.

Obiit 8th. Apr. 1750.

Ætat. 86.

At the bottom is a small black Sarcophagus, inscribed.

Kesurgam.

WITHIN the Chapter-house is a small Monument, (after a design of Bacon's) thus inscribed :

The Memory of the just is blessed ;

Prob. ch. 10. v. 7.

Sacred to those virtues which adorn a christian ;

This Marble perpetuates the Memory of

Ann-Hope Darley Waddilove,

Wife of The Reverend the Dean of this Coll : Church,

And Daughter of *Sir Lud. Grant* of Grant, Bt.

After a long and painful Illness supported with singular
Patience and Resignation

She departed this Life the 21st. of May 1797, in the 51st. Year
of her Age

With the fullest Hope of a joyful Resurrection :

Her gentle and amiable Manners, with every domestic Virtue,

The genuine offspring of a benevolent and religious Mind,

Procured her, whilst living, universal Attachment and Regard,

And excited at her Death, not less universal Regret.

Thomas their eldest Son died 2 March 1799, aged 17,

And lies entomb'd beside his mother,

Whose amiable Dispositions he inherited

Whose Virtues he imitated and equall'd.

Mary Catharine their Daughter died

In her Infancy, and is buried

at Topcliffe.

M. S.

REV. R. D. WADDILOVE B. A.

LATE OF ST. JOHN'S COLL: CAMB:

DIED AT PENZANCE JULY III.

MDCCXIII

IN THE XXIV YEAR OF HIS AGE

AND IS BURIED IN THE

CHURCH OF GULVAL

CORNWALL

In a Chapel north of the Choir Door is a handsome Monument of Sir Edward Blackett with his two Ladies standing over him, inscribed

Here
 Lyeth ye Body of Sr
 Edward Blacket of Newby
 Bart Eldest Son to Sr William
 Blacket of Newcastle upon Tine
 Bart. He was thrice Married, First to Mary only
 Child of Thomas Norton of Langthorne, in the
 County of York Esqr. she had Issue only one
 Child named William, who died in his infancy.
 she not Long Surviving. Secondly to Mary
 Daughter of Sr John Yorke of Richmond Knight
 who had Issue Six Sons (viz) William, Edward,
 John, Thomas, Christopher, and Henry, and
 Six Daughters, Elizabeth, Henrietta, Maria, Alethena,
 Isabella, Ann, and Christiana. His third wife was
 Diana Lady Delaval Relict of Sr Ralph Delaval
 of Seaton Delaval Bart. Daughter to George
 Lord Delamere and Sister to Henry first Earl of
 Warrington, she had Issue by Sr Ralph Delaval
 only one Daughter named Diana, Married to
 William Eldest Son of Sr Edward Blacket

ye Said Diana died the
 Tenth of January Anno
 1710 Leaving Issue only
 one Daughter Named
 Diana.

Diana Lady Blacket
 Departed this Life the
 Seventh day of Octbr

Anno 1713.

The Said Sr
 Edwd Blacket
 Died April ye
 22d 1718 Aged

—69—

And the said
 William Blacket also
 Departed this Life
 the Twenty third
 day of Febrnary
 Anno 1713
 ye Said Elizabeth
 Eldest Daughter of
 Sr Edward Blacket
 who was marryd to
 John Wise of Ripon
 Esqr. departed this
 life the 22d. of
 May 1711

On a Monument well executed by Bacon.

Sacred to the Memory
of Sir EDWARD BLACKETT Bart. &c. &c.
of Matfen in Northumberland:
Who departed this life the 3d. of Feb. 1804 AEtatis 85;
after a long and painful illness,
which he bore with exemplary Patience
and Christian Resignation.

If human worth is to be estimated
by the love, esteem, and respect, acquired
in the circle of society in which it moved,
no One could possess it in a higher degree
than he did whose remains are deposited here below.

His nearest Relations
truly sensible of the irreparable loss they had sustained
caused this monument to be erected,
as a Tribute
of conjugal, filial, and fraternal affection.

On a Marble Monument is Inscribed,
BENEATH LYTHE REMAINS OF
JOHN BLACKETT ESQ;
SON OF SR: ED. BLACKETT BAR^T:
WHO DIED THE 27th APRIL 1750
AGED 65.

AND LIKEWISE OF PATIENCE HIS WIFE
WHO DIED 16th JANUARY 1788, AGED 92.
HONOURS AND RICHES PASS AWAY AS WE DROP
INTO THE GRAVE
FAITH AND GOOD WORKS ACCOMPANY US TO HEAVEN.

On a neat Marble Slab with a well executed Urn and Drapery.

SACRED

To the Memory of Dame Anne Blackett; Relict of
Sir Edwd. Blackett Bart. of Matfen in Northumberland,
Who departed this Life, Dec. 30th 1805, Aged 88 years.

A most affectionate Wife, a sincere Friend,
And a good Christian.

In the same Vault are deposited the Remains
of William Douglas Blackett, Eldest son of
Sir William Blackett, Bart. who died March 2nd 1805,
Aged 2 Years and 6 Months.

In this chapel is an ancient Altar Tomb, supposed to be for
one of the Markenfields of Markenfield-Hall: and without the
raths, on an altar Tomb, the effigies, said to be, of Thomas
Norton and his Wife.



CHAPEL SOUTH OF CHOIR DOOR.

Here lyeth SR JOHN MALLORIE
of great Studley alias Studley Royall
in the County of YORKE Kt A Loyall
Subject to his Prince whoe marryed
MARY one of the daughters and Coheires
of JOHN MOSELEY of ye City of YORKE,
Esq & upon ye 23 of january 1655
& in ye 45TH yeare of his age departed
this life he had Senen Children Six
daughters & one Son WILLIAM MALLORIE
whoe dyed ye 9TH of February 1666
And in the 20TH yeare of his Age & was
buryed neare this Monument Which ye
Lady MALLORIE in ye yeare 1678 in
Memory of her husband & Son Caused
to be Erected.

On a plain neat Marble Tablet is Inscribed.

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF
ELIZABETH ALLANSON,
DAUGHTER AND COHEIRESS OF
WILLIAM AISLADIE ESQR. OF STUDLEY ROYAL,
AND
WIDOW OF CHARLES ALLANSON ESQ
OF BRAMHAM BIGGIN, IN THIS COUNTY,
BY WHOM SHE HAD NO ISSUE.
SHE DIED THE 8th OF MARCH 1808,
AGED 82.

SOUTH END OF TRANSEPT.

Under an elegant bust, executed by Nolekins, placed beneath a canopy, supported by four Corinthian columns, which is from a design of the Lantern of Demosthenes, at Athens, is the following inscription.

To the Memory
of
WILLIAM WEDDELL ESQ^{R.} of NEWBY,
In whom every Virtue
That ennobles the human Mind
was united
With every Elegance that adorns it,
THIS MONUMENT,
A faint Emblem of his refined Taste
Is dedicated by his Widow.
“ Whom what awaits, while yet she strays
“ Along the lonely vale of days?
“ A pang, to secret sorrow dear;
“ A sigh, an unavailing Tear;
“ Till time shall every grief remove
“ With Life, with Memory, and with Love.”

On a brass plate on the ground.

D. O. M.

Jordanus Crosland de Nubie
Miles

Constabularius de Scarborough,
&

Custos ejusdem Castri,
Chiliarchus a Carolo Primo & Secundo,
Magna cum Laude vixit,
&
Pari cum gloria obiit

XX Augusti An. a partu Virginis

MDCLXX.

Ætatis suæ LIII.

Deo pius, Regi Fidelis, Patriæ Fidus.
Firmior ad Patriæ nullus vel fortior armis
Ad sacra Regalis jura tuenda domus.
Sepe Rebellantis media inter prælia Gentis
Intrepidum exposuit Regis amore latus.
Nemo magè in bello tonuit, mage Pace quievit,
Terribilis galeā, mitis & ille toga.
Integer is Vitæ famâ, clarumq. perenni
Illustris decorat Mortis honore rogum.

NORTH END OF TRANSEPT,

SACRED

TO THE MEMORY OF
EDWARD RIDSDALE Esq;
DIED MAY XX, MDCCCLXXVI
AGED LXVI YEARS.

ALSO

TO THE MEMORY OF HIS
BROTHER CHRIST: RIDSDALE ESQ;
DIED MAR. VII. MDCCCLXXXVII.
AGED LXVIII YEARS.

On a marble monument, with a medallion of John Lister, Esq.

Sacred

To the Memory of John Lister* Esq;

Descended from the Listers

Of Braithwaite Hall in this County

He died the first of September

MDCCLXXXVIII

Aged LXXXIV Years.

Elizabeth his Wife died the first of June

MDCCLXXII

Aged LXX Years.

SACRED

TO THE MEMORY OF

MILES STAVELEY ESQR OF NORTH STAINLEY,

GENERAL IN HIS MAJESTIES FORCES

AND

COLONEL OF THE 4th OR

ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT OF DRAGOON GUARDS:

HE DIED

THE 26th DAY OF JULY 1814

IN THE 77th YEAR OF HIS AGE.

M. S.

MARIE

THOMÆ KILVINGTON, ARMEGERI, M. B.

CONJUGIS DILECTISSIMÆ.

OBIIT, MAII 2, ANNO CHRISTI, 1809.

ÆTAT 72.

SUIS OMNIBUS NUNQUAM NON
DEFLEND A.

* He founded an Evening Lecture upon the Sunday nearest to St. John's Day.

Near this Place lieth the Body
 of ELIZABETH NORTON
 Widow of THOMAS NORTON,
 Of GRANTLEY, in this Parish, Esquire.
 She was the Eldest Daughter
 of WILLIAM SERJEANTSON
 of KIRBY-MALHAM-DALE
 in this County, Esquire.
 was baptized the 4th. day of November, 1692
 and died the tenth day of September, 1774.

THE NAVE.

On a neat Marble Monument, with a Sarcophagus,
 and above it the Arms of Oxley and Lodge.

SACRED
 TO THE MEMORY OF
 MARGARET
 THE WIFE OF CHARLES OXLEY ESQ^R.
 YOUNGEST DAUGHTER OF
 EDMUND LODGE ESQ. OF WILLOW HALL
 IN THIS COUNTY;
 SHE DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE
 SIXTH DAY OF FEBRUARY
 IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1819.
 AGED 39 YEARS,
 LEAVING ISSUE
 THREE SONS, AND ONE DAUGHTER.

Opposite the last on the North-west Pillar, is a bust
 of Hugh Ripley, with the following inscription.

HERE LIETH ENTOMBED THE BODY OF HUGH
RIPLEY, LATE OF THIS TOWNE, & MERCHEANT, WHO
WAS THE LAST WAKEMAN, & THRICE MAYOR,
BY WHOSE GOOD ENDEAOVRS THIS TOWNE
FIRST BECAME A MAIORALITE & LIVED TO
THE AGE OF 84 YEERES, & DIED IN THE
YEER OF OUR LORD 1637.



OTHERS SEEKE TITLES TO THEIR TOMBES,
THY DEEDS TO THY NAME PROVE NEW WOMBES.
AND 'SCVTCHEONS TO DECK THEIR HERSE,
WHICH THOVE NEED'ST NOT TAKE TEARS AND VERES.
IF I SHOVL'D PRAISE THY THRIVING WITT
OR THY WEIGH'D JVDGEMENT SEASONING IT
THY EAVEN & THY LIKE STRAIGHT ENDS
THY PIETIE TO GOD AND FRIENDS

THY LAST WOULD STILL THE GREATEST BE
 AND YET ALL IOYNTLY LESSE THEN THEE.
 THOV STVDIEST CONSCIENCE MORE THEN FAME,
 STILL TO THY GATHRED SELFE THE SAME
 THY GOLD WAS NOT THY SAINT NOR WEALTH
 PURCHAS'D BY RAPINE WORSE THEN STEALTH
 NOR DID'ST THOV BROODING ORE IT SIT
 NOT DOEING GOOD TILL DEATH WITH IT
 THIS MEN MAY BLVSH AT WHEN THEY SEE,
 WHAT THY DEEDS WERE WHAT THEIRS SHOVL'D BE.
 THOV'R'T GONE BEFORE, AND I WAITE NOW,
 T' EXPECT MY WHEN AND MAKE MY HOW
 WHICH IF MY JESVS GRANT LIKE THINE,
 WHO WETS MY GRAVE S'NOE FRIEND OF MINE.

THE FORMER MONUMENT HAVING BEEN DEFACED
 IN THE TIME OF THE CIVIL WARS, THIS WAS EREC-
 TED BY THE CORPORATION A. D. MDCCXXX.

NORTH AISLE OF THE NAVE.

On marble Monuments.

SACRED
 To the Memory of
 THOMAS KITCHINGMAN Esq ;
 Descended from the KITCHINGMANS
 Of CARLTON HUSTHWAITE, in this County,
 Who died the 15th Day of February
 1793, Aged 63.

ALSO

to the Memory of MARY, Wife of
 the above THOS KITCHINGMAN,
 who died the 18th Day of Dec. 1821,
 Aged 85 years.

THIS MONUMENT IS ERECTED
TO THE MEMORY OF GEORGE HASSELL ESQUIRE
LATE RECORDER OF THIS TOWN;
WHO DIED THE XVII DAY OF JULY
MDCCCLXXIII
AGED LVIII YEARS.

ALSO

TO THE MEMORY OF HIS WIFE
MARGARET BACON FORSTER HASSELL
WHO DIED THE XV DAY OF JUNE
MDCCCLXXII
AGED XXVI YEARS.

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF
PETER TAYLOR, ESQR.

LATE REGISTRAR OF THIS CHURCH, AND
THIRTY FIVE YEARS TOWN CLERK OF THIS BOROUGH
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE

2nd DAY OF AUGUST 1819
AGED 79.

"My Hope is in Christ."

M. S.

Annæ Uxorū Amantissimæ
Simonis Hutchinson, de Ripon
Pharmacopoiæ
Quæ flebilis Obijt 24 Julij
Ann Dom. 1730
Etat 39
in qualibet vitæ Conditione
Esse, quam videri Pia, Maluit
Amica, Conjux, Mater,
Jucunda, Amabilis, Tenerima,
Benigna Indigis, Omnibus
Spectata.

On a blue slab on the ground.

Here lieth
the Body of Fairfax Norcliffe
Youngest Son of Fairfax Norcliffe
of Langton Esq.
by Mary daughter of Thomas Hesketh
of Heslington Esq.
he died Oct. the 18th 1739 in the 36th
year of his Age.

Here also lieth
the Body of Faith Norcliffe
Wife of the said Fairfax Norcliffe
She was daughter of Callisthenes Brook
of Gaitforth Esq.
and died the 17th of June 1733 in the
26th year of her age
Fairfax Norcliffe their only Child
was born the 5th of June 1733
he died the 16th of July 1733
and lies here buried besides his Parents.

Near the above are the following on blue slabs to
the Wrays.

Dame Frances Wray
Relict of Sir John Wray Bart.
of Sleningford, and daughter
to Fairfax Norcliffe Esq.
of Langton
in the County of York
Died July ye 14th. 1770
Aged 69.

Here lyeth the Body of
SR JOHN WRAY
of Sleningford Bart. born
24th Oct 1689. died 26th Jan.

1752

He married Frances
the daughter of
Fairfax Norcliffe Esqr of
Langton, by whom he left
issue Cecil, Mary, Isabella,
Frances.

On a Slab on the Ground.
Here lyeth the Body of
Fairfax Norcliffe Esqr of
Langton who departed
this life March the 21st
1720 Aged 46

On a blue slab on the Ground.
To the Memory of Waldegrave
Tancred Esqr. Son of Sr William
Tancred of Brampton
And of Aletheia His Wife
Daughter of Sir Edward Blackett
of Newby Bart.
They died Examples of
Piety and Resignation
And were Buryed near this place
He on May the 23d. 1742
Aged 67
She on May the 30th 1761
Aged 80

On a White Marble Monument with a Snowdrop emblematical of the Surviving Children and the death of the eldest, under which, inscribed,

HERE REST THE MORTAL REMAINS OF
HENRY WILLIAM STRICKLAND

eldest Son of

Henry Eustatius Strickland of Boynton Esq.

And of Mary, the daughter of Edmund Cartwright D. D.
of Marnham, Notts,

He had been eight days at the Gram. School at
this place, when the illness
of a few hours removed him to the presence of his God,
on the twelfth day of

February 1818, aged Nine years and Five months.

The tender recollection of
his amiable qualities, and early intelligence, no time
can efface from the
minds of his afflicted parents: but they bow to the
stroke which chastens them:
and derive consolation from reflecting, that he is taken
from the world

before he had known its Sin, or felt its Sorrow.

*“The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the
name of the Lord.”*

SOUTH AISLE OF THE NAVE.

On a white marble monument, inscribed,

SACRED

TO THE MEMORY

OF MRS. GRACE STAINES,

DAUGHTER OF THOMAS STAINES ESQ.;
OF THIRSK IN THE COUNTY OF YORK.

WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE

THE XXVIII DAY OF JUNE

MDCCLXXI.

AGED LXIII YEARS.

On a white Marble Monmnent, over which is a pediment supported by two Corinthian Pillars.

To the Memories
of
William Norton of Sawley Esqr
who died May 21, 1721 Aged 44
and of
Margaret his Wife
Daughter of Ralph Lowther
of Ackworth Park Esqr.
She died Nov 26, 1717 Aged 39
They had Issue
William, Margaret and Dorothy
William died in the Second year
of his age and lies here interr'd
with his Parents
Dorothy died in the Twelfth year
of her age and was buried
At Ackworth
Margaret
Their only Surviving Daughter
Wife of Thomas Bright of
Badsworth Esqr caused this
Monument to be erected

Sacred
To the Memory of
CHRISTOPHER OXLEY, ESQ;
who departed this Life the tenth day of
August 1803, in the 74th. Year of his Age.
He was thrice Married: by his first Wife he
had Issue Frances and Juliana; by his second,
two Children who died in their Infancy:
and by his third, one Son, Charles.
His Widow caused this Monument to be erected.

On a marble monument with the arms of Wanley.

Sacred
To the Memory of the
Rev. FRANCIS WANLEY, D. D.
many years the justly respected
Dean of Ripon and Rector of Stokesley.

He Married
Jane (one of the Sisters of the
Right Hon: Sir John Goodricke, Bart.
late of Ribstone)
and her remains are deposited in this
Cathedral
near of those of her Husband and their Son
William.

F. W. Died in 1791 Aged 82
I. W. 1788 70
W. W. 1786 43

On a marble monument.

Near this Place is interr'd the Body of
HELEN, the truly affectionate, and most
deservedly beloved Wife of ROGER BAYNE,
Gent. by whom She had nine Children, whereof
HELEN, ANNE, RICHARD, and ROGER,
yet survive; She was the only Child of Mr.
GEORGE PICKERSGILL of this Town,
by ELIZABETH his Wife, Daughter of
Mr. CHRISTOPHER WALKER, of
GREWELTHORPE ; and departed
this Life, March 24 (being
EASTER-DAY) 1694-5, in the
34th year of her Age.

*Qualis erat, Lector, vis scire? erat undiq. virtus
Hinc et chara viro, charaq. facta Deo.
Fæmineum accedat genus hoc ad Mormor, ut inde
Discat quid Conjur, pridq. sit esse Parens
Hoc ejus Pietas, posuit ne Dolorve Mariti?
Ne queras, Causam hæc, Materiam ille deit.*

C. W. D. D. D. R.
(i.e.) Christopher Wyvill, D. D. Dean of Ripon.

In the south Aisle of the Nave, is an Altar-Tomb of grey marble, on the end of which is an horizontal basso-relievo, representing the figure of a man and a lion, in a grove of trees. No inscription remains, but tradition says that this Tomb covers the body of a Prince, son of an Irish King, who died at Ripon on his return from Palestine, whence he brought with him a lion, so tame and docile, as to follow and protect him with all the familiarity and faithfulness of a spaniel.



IN THE CHURCH YARD.

To the Memory of
Thomas, Ann, John, Hannah, Eliza,
and Richard Scruton of Ripon,
who died in their Childhood.

Bold Infidelity, turn pale & die,
Near to this Stone, six Infants ashes lie ;
Say, are they lost or saved ?
If Death's by Sin, they sinn'd because they're here ;
If Heaven's by Works, iu Heaven they can't appear ;
Reason, ah, how depraved !
Revere the Bible's sacred page, the knot's untyed,
They dy'd for Adam sinn'd, they live for Jesus dy'd.

Here lyeth ye body of Margaret Lupton, late ye wife of Mr. Samson Lupton, of Braisty-Wood, in Netherdale, who Departed this life the 2d. of November, Anno Dom. 1718, in the 74th year of her age, and lived to be mother and grandmother to above 150 children, and at the baptizing of her first grandchild, the child had ten grandfathers and grandmothers then present.

RIPON MINSTER for length and breadth, is one of the best proportioned Churches of its kind; it is broader than any Cathedral except York, which is 109 feet, and than any Monastic Abbey or Collegiate Church except Westminster, which is 96 feet.

The Dimensions, Inside, are as follows.

	Ft. In.
The whole length from east to west,	266 5
Breadth of the Choir, including Aisles, ..	66 8
Length of ditto,	101 0
Height of ditto to the ridge,	79 0
Breadth of the Nave and Side Aisles	87 0
Height of ditto to the ridge,	88 6
Length from the west to the Choir door, ..	167 5
Length of the Transept,	132 0
Breadth of ditto at the north end,	35 11
Breadth of ditto at the south end,	33 3
Length of the Chapter-House,	34 8
Breadth of ditto,	20 0
Length of Vestry,	30 0
Breadth of ditto.	19 0
Height of west Window,	51 0
Breadth of ditto,	25 0

The Breadth of the West Front 43 feet, and, including the Towers of $29\frac{1}{2}$ feet each, is in the whole 102 feet external measure.





St. Mary Magdalen's Hospital.

Held of late years with the Deanry, situated in Stammergate, was founded by Archbishop Thurstan, who died in 1144.* The institution was for religious Sisters, who were to keep a Chaplain to perform Divine Service, to give all Lepers, born in Riponshire, a coat called *Rak*, two pair of Shoes yearly, and every day a Loaf, half a pitcher of Beer, a portion of Flesh on flesh-days, and three Herrings on Maigre-days. The Sisters at length gave place to Brothers, and lepers not coming, the poor had a Dole given them on St. Mary Magdalen's Day. It was valued 26th Hen. VIII. at 27*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* in toto, and 24*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.* clear. † The Hospital is now

* Drake's Ebor.

† Dugdale, Stephens, Dodsworth's MSS.

divided into six Dwellings, inhabited by six poor Widows, who have each an annual stipend of three pounds during life, besides the rent of a field near the Hospital. The following Inscription over the door, shews that it was rebuilt by Dr. Hooke, Prebendary of Ripon, and Master in 1674.

AEDES HASCE RVITVRAS A
SOLO RESTITVIT
RI. HOOKE S. T. P. HOSPITII:
S: MAR MAGDAL MAGISTER
& ECCÆ. COLLÆ DE RIPON
PREBENDARIUS A. D. 1674
HOSPITII PATRONIS REVER
MIS. DOM: ARCHIEP: EBORAC:

On Sunday after July 22, and St. John, and St. Thomas' day, Divine Service (Prayers) is still performed in the Chapel, which is situated on the east side of the road. Though this hospital, as well as that of Saint John's, have of late, been held by the Deans, they are unconnected with the Deanry, and are in the Patronage of the Archbishop of York.

Hospital of St. John Baptist.

In Bondgate, was founded before the 4th year of King John, by one of the Archbishops of York.* Its Revenues valued, 26th Hen. VIII. at 10*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* Dugdale; and 37th Hen. VIII. at 12*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* Stephens. The Building is small and inhabited by two poor Women, who have each an annual stipend of one pound seven shillings. A small distance from this Hospital is a CHAPEL dedicated to St.

* Leland's Itin.

John Baptist, where Divine Service was performed every St. John's Day, and occasionally on Sundays till 1722. It is now converted into a

National School,

and the boys, of which there are at present 200, are educated on the plan of Dr. Bell, an Institution than which nothing can tend more strongly to increase the stock of public morals, and raise the Children to a higher degree in the scale of rationality,

Hospital of St. Anne,

In Agnesgate, was founded by one of the Nevilles in the reign of Edward IV. On the outside of the building in a doorway, now walled up, is placed near the top, a stone with initial Letters and date "S. S. 1654." and underneath, the Arms, supposed, of Sir Solomon Swale. Eight poor Women have each separate apartments and an annual allowance of 4*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* out of the rent of Lands, called Bell Furr, &c. belonging to this Foundation. In the garden behind the Hat and Beaver public house was formerly a CHAPEL to this house; and for which four shillings per annum is now paid to the Hospital.

Jepson's Hospital,

In Low Skellgate, was founded in 1672, and liberally endowed by Zacharias Jepson of York, a native of this place, who left by will 3,000*l.* to Feoffees, to purchase Lands for the maintenance and education of twenty, now reduced to ten, orphan boys or poor tradesmen's sons in the Town of Ripon, who were to be admitted at the age of seven

years. In the Minster-yard is this modest inscription to the memory of its benefactor, *Hic jacet Zacharius Jepson, cuius ætas fuit 49. Per paucos tantum annos vixit: and over the door of the Hospital.*

*Stips Pauperum
Thesaurus Divitum.*

Over the Door of the Master's House,

*Merita mea
Miseratio Domini
Zacharius Jepson*

1672.

The late Mr. Alderman John Terry, by will dated in 1790, gave £300. Navy 5 per cent Stock, to the Feoffees of this Hospital, in trust, one half of which for the benefit of the boys of the said Hospital, the other half for the eight poor women in St. Anne's Hospital. He also gave £100. for the use of the Master of this Hospital—The Feoffees have since laid it out in the purchase of Land. The late Mrs. Kitchingman, by her will, also left £300. to this Hospital.

Adjoining the Town, not far from the Minster, is a large Tumulus composed of gravel and human bones, called *Ellshaw or Ailcey Hill*, which, in Camden's time, appears to have been called Hillshaw. “There apperith by est north est, at the “toune end of Ripon,” says Leland, “a great hill “of yerth, cast up in a playn close bering now the “name of Illshow Hille, where be al likelihod hath “been sum great Fortress in the Britons tyme.” But from some Coins, found by digging in it in 1695, of Osbright and Alla, transmitted by the

Archbishop of York, to that ingenious Antiquary, Mr. Thoresby, it has been the general opinion that it is of a date long posterior to the time of the Britons, and that it owes its name to Alla, the Northumbrian King, who was slain in 867.* From the vast number of human bones found by digging, (for even whole Skeleton's have been discovered within the last thirty years) where there is neither mortar nor cement, one would be induced to suppose that it has been a Burial-place of the Saxons or Danes; but whether here were deposited the remains of Alla and his associates in arms, in the conflict between that prince and Hinguar and Hubba, must for ever remain in doubt.

At the north end of the Town, in a field behind the *Bishop's Palace*, is another hill resembling the keep of a Castle, called All-hallows.†

Ripon was first incorporated‡ in the time of King Alfred. Its government was originally vested in a chief Magistrate, called Vigilarius or Wakeman, so called by the Saxons, twelve Elders and twenty-four Assistants. The duty of the Vigilarius was to cause a horn to be blown every night at nine o'Clock, and if any inhabitant after that, sustained any loss by his

* Saxon Chronicles.

† Leland, who adds "There hath been about the north part of the old Towne a Paroch Chirch by the name of Alhalowes."

‡ The first corporation we read of in Europe, is one created in France, by Louis the Gross, about sixty years posterior to the Norman conquest of England.—An old French writer calls them, "a new wicked device to procure liberty to slaves, and "encourage them in shaking off the dominion of their Masters."

house or shop being robbed, the community was compelled to render him an adequate consideration for the injury, by an annual tax on every inhabitant. The custom of blowing the Horn is still continued at the front of the residence of the Mayor, but the tax and benefit arising from it have long since been disused.

Its present Government, which is held under a Charter from James I. dated 1604, when Hugh Ripley was first Mayor; and another of James II. dated 1687, confirming all the privileges of the former, is under a Mayor, twelve Aldermen, and twenty-four Common Councilmen, assisted by a Recorder, and Town Clerk. The Mayor is chosen annually on the first Tuesday in January, and enters upon his office on Candlemas-day. To support the dignity of which, he has the Rent of certain Lands; with Toll of corn and grain sold in the Market, which was given to the Wakeman and his successors before the conquest, and confirmed by Henry VIII. in the year 1533.*

A List of MAYORS since the time of Gent.

1733 John Charnock	1744 William Theakston
4 George Loup	5 Edward Braithwaite
5 Stephen Palliser	6 John Horner
6 James Jackson	7 Simon Hutchinson
7 John Wilson	8 George Loup
8 Charles Oxley	9 Henry Kirkby
9 James Horner	1750 George Charnock
1740 William Aislaby Esq.	1 John Wilson
1 William Chambers	2 Charles Braithwaite
2 Thomas Broadbelt	3 William Thompson
3 John Lister	4 James Horner

1755	Matthew Beckwith
6	John Lister
7	John Hutchinson
8	William Askwith
9	Richard Grainge
1760	Edward Ayrton
1	William Grimston
2	John Terry
3	William Theakston
4	Henry Kirkby
5	George Charnock
6	Christ. Braithwaite
7	Matthew Beckwith
8	Wm. Lawrence,* Esq.
9	William Askwith
1770	John Hutchinson
1	Charles Harrison
2	William Grimston
3	John Terry
4	Peter Horner
5	Thomas Walker
6	Thomas Horner
7	William Robinson
8	Richard Beckwith
9	Christ. Braithwaite
1780	John Hutchinson
1	Thomas Wilkinson
2	William Askwith
3	William Grimston
4	William Bell
5	The Hon. Frederick Robinson†
6	John Terry
7	Thomas Walker
8	Thomas Horner
9	William Robinson

1790	Richard Beckwith
1	John Hutchinson
2	Thomas Wilkinson
3	Thomas Terry
4	John Ewbank
5	William Grimston
6	William Bell
7	John Stevenson
8	William Atkinson
9	William Downing
1800	Robert Shaw
1	John Pearson
2	Thomas Wilkinson
3	William Colbeck
4	John Britain
5	William Theakston
6	John Fairgray
7	Peter Wright
8	John Rawson
9	Thomas Terry
1810	John Ewbank
11	John Stevenson
12	Reuben Raw
13	William Farrer
14	Richard Johnson
15	James Britain
16	William Morton
17	W. E. Carter
18	J. B. Terry
19	John Britain 2
20	Peter Wright 2
21	Ralph Heslop
22	William Pearson
23	William Farrer 2
24	Reuben Raw 2
25	Richard Johnson 2

* He represented this Borough in several Parliaments.

† Late representative in Parliament for this Borough.

*A List of the present Members of the Corporation,
with the dates of Election.*

ALDERMEN.

John Britain c. 1792, a. 1802	James Britain c. 1803, a. 1813
Rt. Hon. Frederick	Wm. Morton c. 14, a. 15
J. Robinson* c. 1808, a. 09	W. E. Carter c. 07, a. 16
G. Gipps Fsq. c. 1809, a. 10	Joseph B. Terry c. 10, a. 17
Reuben Raw c. 1800, a. 11	R. Heslop c. 03, a. 20
William Farrer c. 1802, a. 12	W. Pearson c. 10, a. 21
Richard Johnson c. 1793, a. 12	

COMMON COUNCILMEN.

Christopher Turner .. 1784	William Turner 1813
Robert Williamson .. 96	J. M. Bowman 14
Thomas Taylor 99	Thomas Langdale 15
Reuben Williamson .. 1802	Richard Dalton 16
Joseph Ridley 02	Thomas Judson 17
Robert Auton 05	Richard Booth 18
Thomas Jackson 05	Stephen Lodge 18
Christopher Yeats 11	William Neesom 18
George Snowdon 12	Christopher Horn 18
Thomas Robson 12	John Stevenson 21
Francis Parker 12	Wm. Williamson ... 21
Christopher Nelson .. 13	Thomas Wright 23

C. Harrison Batley, Esq. Recorder .. 1816.

R. Nicholson, Esq. Town Clerk .. 1819.

In 1668 a set of ordinances were granted, at the request of Charles Catten, Warden, to the company of Drapers, Dyers, Apothecaries and Barber Chirurgions, by "William Gibson,† Maior, and all the Aldermen, Brethren and assistants for the commonalty of the said Town and Borough of Ripon, according to the auntient customes franchises and

* Present representative in Parliament and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

† He gave 50£ towards the building of the Cross. GENT.

liberties of the said Borough," to the intent that the said company of "Drapers, Dyers, Apothecaries and Barber Chirurgions, as they have heretofore of antient time been shall be from henceforth alltogether of one company and brotherhood, and for ever hereafter upon the 7th. 8th. or 9th. January, shall elect and chuse amongst themselves one discreet person to be their warden to rule and governe all the Drapers, Apothecaries, Diers and Barber Chirurgions freemen of this Town according to the said ordinances," &c. &c.

The Tradesmen of Ripon appear, from *Gent.*, p. 149, to have first formed themselves into Guilds or Fraternities in 1608.

Hen. I. granted the Town a Charter for a Fair of four days; another was granted by Stephen,* confirming all the privileges of the former; a third was granted by Henry V.† Some of these fairs were frequented by that facetious and eccentric genius, Drunken Barnaby, buying horses when cheap, and selling them when dear, for thus he sings :

*Ad forensem Ripon tendo,
Equi si sint cari, vendo,
Si minore pretio dempti,
Equi a me erunt empti;
Ut alacrior fiat ille,
Ilia mordicant anguillæ.*

Then to Ripon I appear there,
To sell horses if they're dear there;
If they're cheap, I use to buy them,
And in the country profit by them:
Where to quicken 'em, I'll tell ye,
I put quick eels in their belly.

It sent Members to Parliament the 23rd. Edward I. and 1st. Edward II. It then ceased till the last parliament of Edward VI. The Borough is chiefly the property of Mrs. Lawrence of Studley-Royal,

* Drake's Ebor.

† Stephen's Mon. Dugdale.

who possesses by far the major part of the Burgage Tenures, in which the right of Election is vested. The number of Voters is 177, and the Mayor is the returning Officer.

The Free Grammar School.

Situated in Agnesgate, was founded in 1546, by Edward V. with an allowance for head Master and Usher; and finished in 1555, by Philip and Mary. Its Revenues are under the management of Governors, who have the appointment of the Master and Usher. The Head Master's Salary, 180£ per annum, and a House to live in.—the second Master receives 63£ per annum. Among the eminent men educated at this School, are Dr. Porteus, late Bishop of London, whose ancestors were Members for this Borough in the reign of James II.* Dr. M. Hutton, Archbishop of York, ancestor of the present Huttons of Marsk and Clifton Castle; he had been placed under Mr. Lloyd of Kirkby Hill School, and when Mr. Lloyd was elected to the mastership of this School, in 1704, young Hutton accompanied him, where he remained several years :† Thomas Balguy, D. D. Archdeacon of Winchester; Admiral Gell; Dr. Dering, Prebendary of Canterbury; and a great many most respectable Characters in the neighbourhood.‡

This is one of the 5 Yorkshire Schools which have the right of sending Candidates for the valuable Exhibitions at Queen's College Oxford, founded by

* Hodgson's Life of Porteus.

† Nichols.

‡ Carlisle's Gram. School.

Lady Elizabeth Hastings. It has lost its right, but it would seem as if the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College, were disposed to restore its former privilege to the School. This School is now in great repute.

The MARKET-PLACE is very spacious, and nearly square, measuring 104 yards by 98, and has a fine Obelisk† in the centre, 90 feet high, on the top of which are fixed the ARMS of Ripon, i.e. a Bugle-horn and a Spur-Rowel, erected by WILLIAM AISLABIE, Esq. on which is inscribed,

MDCCLXXXI

ERECTED AT THE EXPENCE OF
WILLIAM AISLABIE ESQUIRE,
WHO REPRESENTED THIS BOROUGH
IN PARLIAMENT SIXTY YEARS.

THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND ASSISTANTS
OF RIPON ORDERED THIS INSCRIPTION,

MDCCLXXXV.

THE HONOURABLE FREDERICK ROBINSON,
MAYOR.

The Archbishop of York has here a criminal Court and Prison,‡ for the liberty of Ripon. Justices are appointed on the nomination of this Prelate, by his Majesty's commission, who, with the Mayor and Recorder, hold Sessions for the Town and Liberty. The Dean and Chapter have likewise a Prison and Court for the decision of causes within the Manor, called *Canon Fee*.

The THEATRE, situate in Westgate, which was built by the late GEORGE HASSELL, Esq. and opened 1792, by the Company of the late Mr. Samuel But-

† It was repaired and the Arms, &c. regilt in 1819.

‡ A new Prison built in 1815.

ler, is now converted into a Riding School, &c.

On the south-side of the Market-place stands the TOWN-HALL, which was built in 1801, after a design of Mr. Wyatt of London, at the expence of Mrs. ALLANSON of Studley. It comprises Assembly Rooms, a Committee Room for public meetings and for business of Magistrates. Four Ionic Columns support a handsome Pediment in the centre of the front. The length of the whole building, is 44 feet; height, 46 feet; and depth, 85 feet.

A navigable CANAL comes up to the Town, by which Coals and Merchandise are brought up in Vessels of about 30 tons burthen, from Hull, York, and other places, and return loaded with Lead, Butter, &c. The management of this canal, by the Act of 1767 was vested in Commissioners; but by a new Act, obtained in 1820, the Proprietors have become a body Politic and Corporate, by the name and style of "The company and Proprietors of the River *Ure* Navigation to Ripon."

By an ENGINE, erected at the expence of the late Mr. WILLIAM ASKWITH, the Town is well supplied with excellent Water, conveyed into every house, at a trifling annual expence, from the Skell, which runs through the street, called Skellgate.

The manufacture of Woollen Cloth which seems to have been carried on here to some extent, previous to Henry VIII, has long since ceased to exist. From Wright's Hist. of Halifax, it appears that it was *first* carried to Halifax from this place, in the time of a Mr. Waterhouse, who was born in 1443 and died 1540.

Here are two METHODIST CHAPELS, one on Cowsgate-hill, built in 1777, the other in Low Skellgate, which was built in 1796; a Chapel for Independents, erected in All-Hallowgate in 1818; and a Chapel for Ranters, in Priest's-lane, erected in 1821.

To the public foundations already noticed we may add that beneficent establishment,—the DISPENSARY; for, as Cicero beautifully observes,

*Homines ad Deos nulla re proprius
Accedunt, quam salutem hominibus dando.*

It was begun in 1790, and is supported by subscriptions and voluntary donations.

To the benevolent views and virtuous efforts of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Ripon, the *Sunday School*, or School of Industry, and LYING-IN CHARITY, owe their existence. The former, which was established in 1803, has given place to a NATIONAL SCHOOL for GIRLS, and for which we are indebted to the munificence of Mrs. Lawrence, at whose expence it was built: they are both supported by subscriptions and charitable donations.

A Branch of the CLARO SAVINGS BANK was established here in 1817, which has proved highly beneficial to that class of people the institution was intended to serve. The amount of deposits in this branch, since the commencement, is £41,895, and the amount withdrawn, with interest, £17,176. Numbers of depositors, at present 794.

When the plague raged in London, in 1405, King Henry IV. to avoid infection, resided some time in Ripon. In 1617, when James I. passed through this

place, he lodged at the house of Mr. George Dawson, and was presented by the Mayor with a gilt bowl and a pair of Ripon spurs, for the manufactory of which the town was formerly celebrated; whence the proverb—"as true steel as ripon rowels." King Charles I. also passed through this place, in his way to Edinburgh, in 1633; in 1640, he sent commissioners to Ripon to treat with the Scots; and in 1646-7, was here, under guard, on his return from the Scots army, on his way to Holmby Castle.

RIPON has a good market on Thursdays; and the following fairs, viz. first Thursday after the 20th day after old Christmas-day; May 13 and 14; first Thursday and Friday in June; Thursday after August 2d; first Thursday in November; and November 23d.

The population, according to returns made to Parliament in 1821, for the townships of Ripon and Aismunderby with Bondgate, which join:—

	Houses.	Families.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ripon,.....	953	1009	2114	2449	4563
Bondgate,..	114	121	278	273	551
	1067	1130	2392	2722	5114





STUDLEY, &c.

Studley Park.

Is nearly three miles south-west of Ripon; but, by a recent improvement, you enter upon this beautiful domain one mile from the town, which, by the liberality of the possessor, is open every day till five o'clock in the evening, Sundays excepted. The first of the name of AISLABIE, who possessed this enchanting place, was GEORGE AISLABIE, Esq. principal Registrar in the Ecclesiastical Court at York, who died in 1674. He married Mary, the eldest daughter of Sir John Mallorie; Sir John's son dying under age, he became master of his fortune. His son John was Mayor of Ripon in 1702, and Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1718. He died in 1742, and his son William* in 1781. Being no male

* He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Earl of Exeter, by whom he had issue two sons, who died in their father's life-time, and several daughters, among the latter were Elizabeth, married to Charles Alianson, Esq. and Ann, married to William Lawrence, Esq.

issue, the estates descended to his two daughters; the eldest was widow of Charles Allanson, Esq. On her death, in 1808, it descended to the wife of William Lawrence, Esq. whose daughter is the present possessor.

The *Park* and *Pleasure-grounds* consist of about 650 acres, diversified by various inequalities, cloathed with large and beautiful timber, and well stocked with deer. The views are many and grand. Ripon and its Minster, with Sharo church, are seen to great advantage. It is full of lofty hedges, which are neatly trimmed, and the waters, which are numerous, are kept within borders “shaven with the scythe and levelled with the roller,” lined with statues and refreshed with cascades. These grounds were begun to be laid out about the year 1720.

The *Mansion House*, which is large and spacious, is highly finished and well protected by stately woods, and ornamented with numerous paintings by the first masters.

No fanciful description can do justice to the exuberant distribution of nature and art, which surrounds one on every side, on entering these beautiful and enchanting grounds; the mind can never cease to wonder, in contemplating, nor the eye tire in beholding them.

The principal objects presented to the view as you pass along its delicious walks, shaded with Ilex, ancient oaks, sycamore cypress, and bay, of the largest growth, and most luxuriant foliage, are the **Cold Bath**, which is constantly supplied with a spring of pure water, and consists of two rooms; a statue of a *dying Gladiator*—the *Rustie Bridge*

with the water rushing through it—the statues of *Hercules* and *Antæus*—the **Temple of Piety**, in which are bronze busts of *Titus Vespasian* and *Nero*, and a fine bas-relief of the *Grecian Daughter*; it has a portico in front supported by Tuscan pillars. In front of this building is the *Lawn*, where the water is divided into many beautiful forms, embellished at different points by the statues of *Neptune*, *Bacchus*, *Roman Wrestlers*, *Galen*, and a *Dying Gladiator*—From the **Octagon Tower**, situated on a fine eminence, are seen the *Chinese Temple*, *Mackershaw Lodge** and *Wood*, with various objects in the park; the *Rotunda*, or *Temple of Fame*, on Constitution-hill. From the *Gothic Seat* are seen the ivy-mantled mouldering ruins of Fountains.

I do love these auncient ruynes :
 We never tread upon them but we set
 Our foote upon some reverend history ;
 And questionless here in this open court
 (Which now lies naked to the injuries
 Of stormy weather) some men lye interred,
 Loved the church so well, and gave so largely to't
 They thought it should have canopide their bones
 Till domesday ; but all things have their end :
 Churches and cities, (which have diseases like to men)
 Must have like Death that wo have.

WEBSTER'S DUCHESS OF MALFEY.

On returning from the Abbey (of which more hereafter,) you come to the **Banqueting House**, in which is a bronze statue of *Venus de Medicis*, and over the chimney-piece, which is of the finest

* Makershaw is a part of the estate seldom shewn to strangers, although little inferior to Studley, partaking more of nature and less of art.

marble, is a painting of the Governor of Surat on horseback, in a Turkish habit. On the front of the building are sculptured the figures—*Envy*, *Hatred*, and *Malice*. From this place and the adjacent heights, are beautiful views of the Tower of Fountains Abbey, the Octagon Tower, the Building on the summit of How-hill,* and other parts of the park and pleasure-grounds.

The **Park** lies between the house and pleasure-grounds; in the middle is an obelisk, erected in 1815, from which, and from the *Glass-house*, are fine views of the town and minster of Ripon, in the centre of a rich and well cultivated vale, covered with all the luxuriancy of vegetation, and beautifully interspersed with villages and other enlivening objects, with Hambleton hills in the back ground.



Fountains Abbey.

The awful remains of this ancient Abbey fill the midway of a deep vale through which flows the brook called Skell, and the high hills on either side,

* On the top of this hill was a Chapel, called St. Michael de Monte, which was taken down after the dissolution of Fountain's Abbey, and a Gothic Tower erected on the site.

clothed with lofty trees, and varied with scars, slope gently to the brook.

“ In these deep solitudes and awful cells,
“ Where heavenly pensive contemplation dwells.”

In 1132, certain Benedictine Monks at St. Mary's, in York, displeased with relaxation of discipline in their convent, and disgusted with the luxury of their life, resolved to migrate where monastic manners were practised with more severity. Much had been said of the austerities of the Monks of the Cistercian order of Rivaulex, and they determined to embrace the rules of this society, and applied for that purpose to Thurstan, Archbishop of York, whom they requested to favour their designs, as well as visit their Abbey, and endeavour to restore discipline to its original purity. The Prelate, with many of the Clergy, went to St. Mary's, where they found the Abbot and his attendants preparing to oppose his resolutions, and threatened to punish the discontented Monks. He was refused admittance into the chapter-house, when a riot ensued, and the Prelate having interdicted the Abbot and Monks, left the Monastery, taking under his protection the Prior, Sub-prior, and eleven Monks, who withdrew from the convent, and were entertained by the Archbishop for eleven weeks.* During this time the Abbot made frequent complaints to the King, Bishops, and Abbots, against the Archbishop for depriving him of part of his flock. Two of them soon afterwards returned, but one of

* Burton's Monast.

them earlier repented and joined his companions. The other, fond of the benedictine luxury, continued in the convent.

At Christmas, Thurstan gave them a place then called Skelldale, for their residence, the receptacle of wild beasts, and overgrown with wood and brambles; he also gave them the village of Sutton. Their first Abbot was Richard, their late prior at St. Mary's, who, with the Monks, retired to their desert, resting entirely on providence for their support. During part of the winter, a large elm tree was their only shelter; they afterwards retired under the melancholy shade of seven yew trees, growing near where the Abbey now stands. One of them was blown down in 1757,* the other six are now (1825) standing. They are of great magnitude, the largest being 20 feet in circumference, within three feet from the ground. Under these, it should seem, they resided till the monastery was built. The fame of their sanctity induced many to resort to them, which proportionably increased their distress, and rendered their poverty still more severe; for in vain did the Abbot solicit relief, as famine that year had extended all over the country, and the leaves of the trees and herbs, except a small supply from the Archbishop, were their only food. In the midst of their wants and sufferings, when their provisions amounted only to two loaves and a half, a stranger solicited their charity, when the Abbot directed that one of the loaves should be given him, observing that the *Almighty could provide for them.* Soon

* Burton's Monast.

after Eustace Fitz-John, Lord of Knaresborough, supplied them with a cart load of bread. For more than two years they laboured under every hardship poverty could inflict, till Hugh, Dean of York, who was very rich, labouring under a disease likely to prove fatal, resolved to end his days among them. For this purpose he removed to the Abbey, and devoted his riches to charity, the building of the monastery, and uses of the house. The world was now all before them, for Serlo and Tosti, canons of York, exceedingly opulent, devoted all their wealth to the use of the convent. Robert de Sartis, knight, and his wife, gave their town of Harleshows, and lands adjacent to it, with the forest of Warkesall, and were buried in the convent. Serlo de Pembroke also gave them the expiatory gift of the village of Caiton, and was here interred.

In 1140, the building had considerably increased, when, in the war between Stephen and his competitor, a party of soldiers, at the instance of William, archbishop of York, came here and burnt the monastery.

In 1204, John de Eborac, abbot, laid the foundation of the church. His successor, John de Pherd, carried on the work with spirit, and John of Kent, the next abbot, is supposed to have completed the building. But the great tower, it should seem, from the style of the architecture, was either built or heightened subsequent to the death of John of Kent, in 1245.

Profusion of wealth, with many grants and privileges now poured in upon them, but extravagance,

the too frequent attendant on wealth, proved, not long after, the cause of much affliction to the monks, for in 1294, they became in want of necessaries, which Romain, then archbishop of York, attributed to their flagrant dissolute conduct, and says they were the derision of the kingdom. Not long afterwards the Scots, having committed many depredations and laid waste all before them in this part of the country, considerably added to their sufferings. But Edward II. on account of the injuries they had experienced, granted them, in 1319, an exemption from taxes. In times long subsequent, this abbey became more opulent, and consequently more powerful than any in this county, for, at the dissolution, its revenues were estimated, according to Burton, at 1125*l.* 18*s.* 1*½d.* Dugdale, 998*l.* 0*s.* 8*½d.* Speed, 1073*l.* 0*s.* 7*½d.*

At that time their plate was valued at 708*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* they also had in possession 2356 horned cattle, 1326 sheep, 86 horses, 79 swine, 117 quarters of wheat, 12 of rye, 134 of oats, 392 loads of hay. In their granary were 18 quarters of wheat, 18 of rye, 90 of barley and malt, and 2 of oats.*

The irregularities and luxuries of the Monks, their great opulence, and their attachment to the Pope, precipitated their fall, which ended in general ruin.

William Thurst or Thirske, the last abbot but one, was hanged at Tyburn in 1537, with Sir John Bulmer and others, who were concerned in religious commotions at that time. The following letter

* Burton's Monast.

throws some light on the character of this priest. It is addressed by Layton, one of the visitors employed by King Henry, to Lord Cromwell, who was very zealous in suppressing the abbeys and humbling the power of the clergy.

“ Please your worship to understand that the
“ Abbot of Fountayns hath so greatly delapidated
“ his house, wasted ye woods, notoriously keeping
“ six whores; and six days before our coming he
“ he committed theft and sacrilege, confessing the
“ same; for at midnight he caused his chapleyn to
“ stele the keys of the sexton and took out a jewel,
“ a cross of gold with stones, one *Warren*, a gold-
“ smyth of the chepe was with him in his chambre at
“ the hour, and there they stole out a great emerode
“ with a rubye, the said *Warren* made the Abbot
“ believe the ruby was a garnet, and so for that he
“ paid nothing, for the emerode, but £20. He sold
“ him also plate without weight or ounces. Sub-
“ scribed your poor priest and faithful servant,

“ R. LAYTON.”

Though this charge may be in some degree exaggerated, yet it shews the apprehensions the monks had of their dissolution, as they were disposing of the valuables to prevent them falling into the hands of the laity. The last abbot was Marmaduke Bradley, who surrendered the convent, Nov. 26, 1540. A pension was assigned him of £100 per annum, and allowances to monks from £5 to £8 each.

The architecture is mixed ; in some parts are seen the sharp-pointed windows, in others the circular

arches. The great east window is magnificently grand, and the arch much pointed. There has, it is supposed, been a central tower, long since fallen into decay. At the top of the north corner window of the Sanctum Sanctorum, is the figure of an Angel holding a Scroll, on which is the date 1413.*

These monastic remains are deservedly considered the most magnificent and interesting that our country, rich in these venerable and admired works of antiquity, retains from the wreck of the general dissolution. So great was the extent of this magnificent institution, that when entire, it is said to have occupied nearly twelve acres of ground; and such the ravages it sustained, that the buildings now cover little more than a sixth part of that space; yet, with every devastation, it is far more extensive, and incomparably more perfect, than any other. Besides the church, whose beauty and grandeur need no comment, and which are aided by the lofty and nearly perfect tower, standing at the end of the north transept, the numerous buildings connected with it, appear in a state of preservation unequalled by any other.

The only tomb in the church, is that of a cross-legged knight, which now lays in a chapel east of the great tower, and was in memory of that great baron, Roger de Mowbray, who died at Ghent in 1297, and interred here.† Near the altar is a stone coffin, in which, it is said, Lord Henry Percy was buried, in 1315.†

* See Tail-piece at the end of Studley.

† Dugdale.

‡ Ibid.

No description can bring the imagination to the view presented as you enter the south transept, the usual entrance for visitors. Europe cannot produce its equal so lofty, light, and elegant is the architecture, and so admirable are the two octagonal Pillars which sustain the arches of the Lady Chapel at a fearful height. Although this is certainly the position to view these parts, yet we must recommend visitors to steal a glance, before leaving the Church, from the west end of the Nave, where one looks from a narrow vista, the wide choir having its full effect on the sight; the east window seen as it deserves, and where the matchless choir transept closes the scene in splendour.

Adjoining the Church is a spacious **Quadrangular Court**,* which has, of late years, been converted into a Flower Garden. On the east side of it is an arcade of circular Arches; three of which open into the **Chapter House**, the centre one was the door. It consisted of three aisles formed by two rows of columns, five in each, upon which the arches and groins of the roof rested, springing from corresponding brackets at the sides. Over the Chapter-House were the Library and Scriptorum. In 1790 and 1791, a large quantity of rubbish within the Chapter-house being removed, several Tombs of the Abbots were discovered. The Floor has been a fine tesselated Pavement, of which there are some remains. The Tomb-stones have been so mutilated,

* A correspondent in the Gentleman's Magazine, styles this a Cloister "having had a wooden enclosure with a pent roof."—vol. 88. pt. 2.

and the Inscriptions so corroded by time, that only two of them remain legible, viz.

Hic Requiescit Dominus Johannes, & Abbas de
Fontibus, Qui Obiit viii. Die Decembris.

And,

Hic Requiescit Dominus Johannes xii. Abbas
de Fontibus.

a fourth Arch opens into a passage leading to the back part of the Abbey, the groined Arches of which are very perfect.

On the south side of the Quadrangular Court, is the **Refectory**, which, by fragments of springers resting on brackets remaining in the north and south wall, appears to have been formerly divided by a row of pillars and arches down the centre; On the west side of which is the *reading-Gallery*, where some part of the Scriptures was every day read to the Monks during meals. The *Kitchen* and *Scullery* are on the east side of it, the former remarkable for its two spacious and curiously arched Fire-places; and on the other is a small Room known as the *Locutorum*; and east of the Kitchen are some ruins, which is supposed had over them a set of Lodging Rooms;* a quantity of rubbish has recently been cleared away from this part: which now exposes to view the spacious Room, marked (I) on the ground plan, and the Pillars in the centre, from which rose the ribs and arches of the roof.

Over the Kitchen is an elegant room, lighted on the north side by two windows, each containing

three narrow lancet openings; and on the south by two corresponding windows. In the centre of the room is a column, from which rise, without a capital, the plain ribs and arches of the roof.

The matchless **Cloisters** are divided in length by nineteen octagonal Pillars, with hidden bases and without capitals, from which rise in a most graceful curve, the groins sustaining and ornamenting the roof in plain ribs of a semi-octagon form, there being no moulding or ornament of any kind: they rest on pilasters and brackets attached to the walls which have each an abacus moulding. Near to the south end is a large Stone Basin, six feet in diameter. The *Windows*, some pointed and other circular, are gloomy and narrow,

“ Where awful arches make a noon-day night,
“ And the dim windows shed a solemn light.”

And the solemnity of the whole is considerably heightened by the Brook that bubbles beneath, and the steep acclivity clothed to the top with ancient Oaks, Firs, and Beeches.

“ But o'er the twilight groves and dusky caves,
“ Long sounding aisles and intermingling graves
“ Black melancholy sits, and round her throws
“ A death-like silence, and a dread repose :
“ Her gloomy presence saddens every scene,
“ Shades every flower and darkens every green ;
“ Deepens the murmur of the falling floods
“ And breathes a browner horrer on the woods.”

POPE.

Above the Cloisters was the *Dormitory*, of the same dimensions, and which contained forty Cells, and under the stairs leading to it, is the *Porter's Lodge*;

within a few yards of which are the Ruins of the apartments which were occupied by the Abbots.

From the accumulation of earth, grass, &c. upon the Cloisters, which were constantly exuding a damp and gradually decaying, in November 1822, four Pillars and five Arches gave way, and threatened destruction to this part of the noble fabric. But the present worthy owner, who is solicitous only to preserve the building from ruin, caused them to be immediately rebuilt; and such has been the care and Skill of the workmen employed, that it requires the nicest eye to distinguish the new arches from the old ones. The floor of the Dormitory has also been covered with clay and gravel, so as to exclude all wet, thereby rendering the Cloisters perfectly dry.

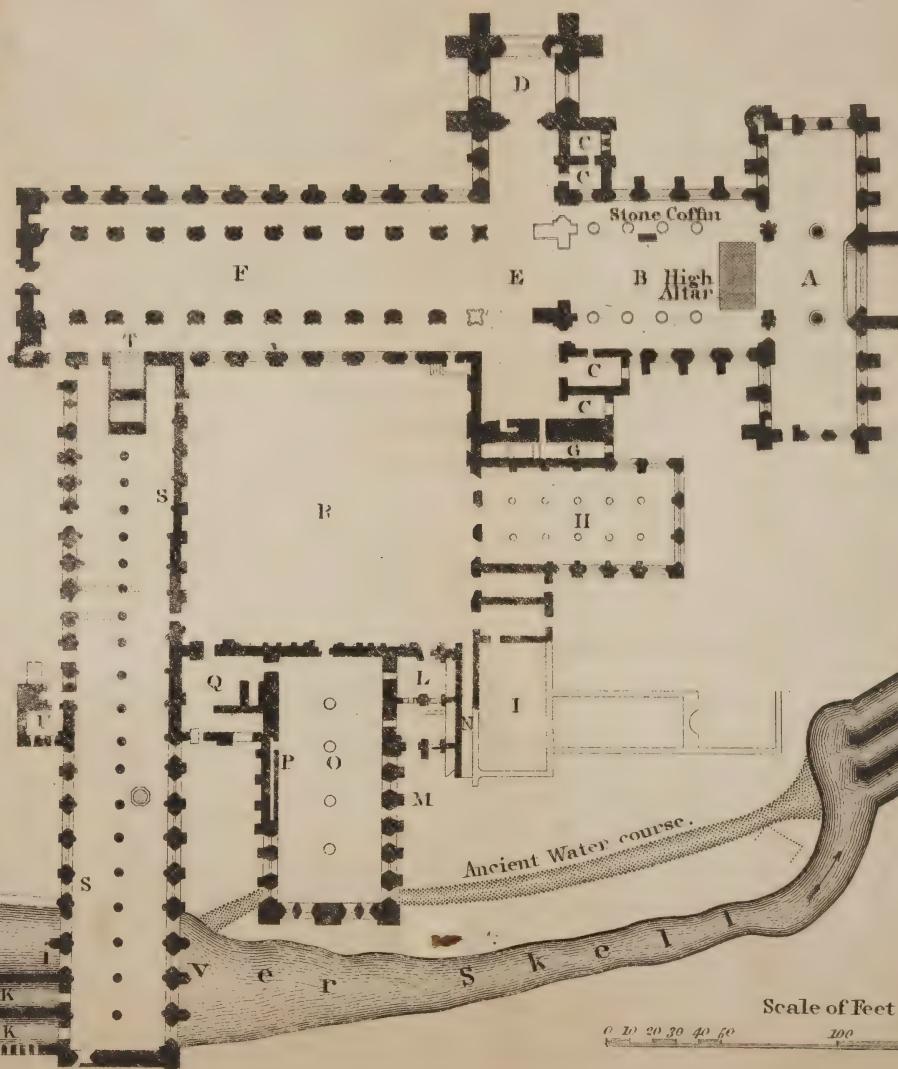
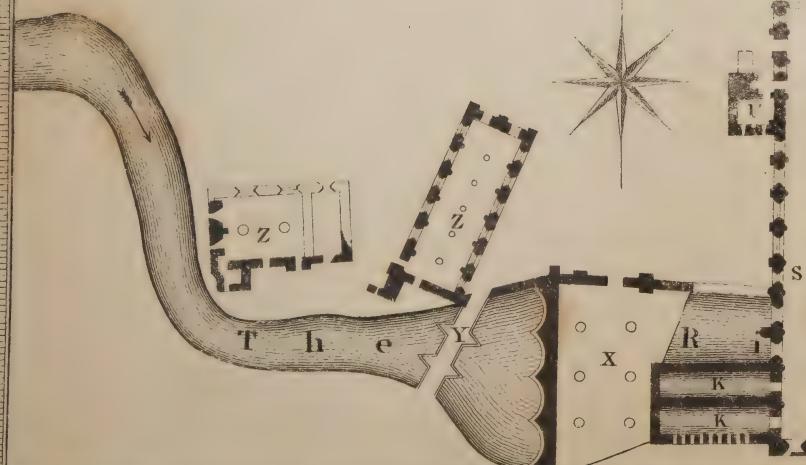
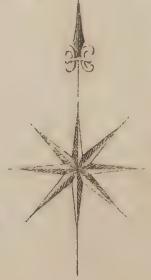
The Vestibule which separates the Nave from the Cloisters, having doors to communicate with the Quadrangular, the Nave, and the Cemetery on the West; and from which a communication was made in 1821-2 to the Cloisters, how far judiciously we leave it for others to say; as well other parts of the building not noticed, will be best seen by the annexed plan, which has been surveyed purposely for this work, taking for our guide the one given in Burton's Monasticon.

Over the great west Window is the figure of a Tun, on which a Thrush is standing, carved in Stone, alluding to the name of the Founder, Thurstian, Archbishop of York, with a Scroll, on which is the date, 1494.

On the sides of the Steeple are the following Inscriptions:



Doorway of Fountains, A.D.



Scale of Feet.

0 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200

Surveyed by Charles Greaves 1821.

Published by T. Langdale, Ripon 1822.

Hewitt, sc. Buckingham Place.

On the East Side,

Benedictio et caritas et sapientia et
gratiarum actio honor.

Soli deo ihu xpo honor et gloria in secula seculorum.

West Side,

Regi autem seculorum immortali invicti

Soli deo ihu xpo honor et gloria in secula seculorum.

North Side,

Et virtus et fortitudo deo nostro in
secula seculorum amen.

Soli deo ihu xpo honor et gloria in seculo sclo.

South Side,

Soli deo honor et gloria in secula
seculorum amen.

Reference to the Plan with Dimensions of the Abbey.

	Ft. In.
A. B. C. D. E. F. G. The Church and parts thereto belonging,	
A. Sanctum Sanctorum, length of,	131 4
——— breadth,	34 10
B. Choir, length of,	92 5
——— breadth of,	68 5
C. C. C. Four Chapels, two on each side the Choir,	
D. Tower, or Steeple, square,	26 6
——— height of,	166 6
E. Transept, length of,	130 5
——— breadth of,	32 0
F. Nave, length of,	199 0
——— breadth of, including Side-Aisles,	66 5
——— without Side-Aisles,	31 9
——— breadth of Side-Aisles,	12 4
——— diameter of Pillars,	5 0

	Ft. In.
G. A place wherein is a Fire-stead,	
H. Chapter House, length of,	84 0
——— breadth of,	41 0
I. I. I. Places groined over with stone, above which is supposed to have been Lodging Rooms	
K. K. K. Arches of Stone under which the River Skell runs.	
L. Great Kitchen with two Fire-places.	
M. Washery, at the end of which was a Chimney.	
N. Passage to I, and to Chamber over it.	
O. Refectory, length of,	108 2
——— breadth of,	46 1
P. Steps into the Reader's Pulpit,	
Q. Locutorum.	
R. Quadrangular Court,	126 5
S. Cloisters groined with Stone, the Pillars whereof were painted, over these was the Dormitory, length of,	270 4
breadth of,	41 9
T. Steps leading from the Church to the Dormitory.	
U. Room with a Fire-stead, over which were the Steps, leading into the Dormitory.	
X. Supposed to be a Chapel for the Poor, who were daily fed here.	
Y. Bridge on the south-side of the Area of the Abbey.	
Z. Z. Eleemosynary.	
1 Mill Bridge. 2 Infirmary. 3 Porter's Lodge.	
Whole length of the Church,	358 3
Width of East Window,	23 6

The Stone for building the Abbey was taken
from the Rocks adjoining.

A little distant from the Monastery is

Fountains Hall.

Built by Sir Stephen Proctor, formerly the habitation of the Messengers. On the dissolution of religious houses, Sir Richard Gresham purchased this Abbey of the King, with the part of the Lands belonging to it, the Site of *Swyne Abbey* and the Monastery of *Nunkeeling*, with their Churches and Bells, for 1163*l.* In 1596, William Gresham, esq. sold this estate, to Stephen Proctor, of Warsall, esq. for 4500*l.*; in 1627 it was in the possession of Richard Ewens, esq. of South-Cowton, whose daughter and sole heiress married John Messenger, esq. of Newsham. This estate remained in the Messenger family till the year 1767; when John Michael Messenger, esq. sold it to William Aislabie, esq. of Studley, for 18,000*l.* The Hall has nothing worthy of note, except the *Chapel*, in which is a curiously ornamented *Chimney-Piece*, representing the judgement of Solomon. Few of the Rooms are now in use being only in part occupied by the Steward of the Grounds and a Farmer. The Dining-Room is hung with Tapestry, now much faded, representing *Thetis* giving directions to *Vulcan*, relative to the making of *Achilles' Armour*; *Jupiter* and *Ganymede*, and the rape of *Proserpine*. In the Windows of the Chapel are several Armorial Bearings stained on Glass, with the names of the Persons to whom they belonged: the following are arranged as they appear in the respective compartments of the Circular Window.

Windows in the Chapel of Fountains Hall.**FIRST COMPARTMENT, commencing at the left.**

Otter & Fish in his Mouth.	Jeffray Mirewraye mar. Ann, the Sister of John Vaulkes, had issue John, Jeff. Adam, & Ann
Clifforde & Flintten Stephen Proctor alias Mire- wraye, mar. Honour daug. of Raffe Greene and ye have issue nowe liv.	
Langrale & Mirewraye	Greene & Teetder
Greeve & Crewe	Clifforde & Hues
Greene & Pollington	Greene & Greene
Greene & Fossiad	Aske & Clifforde

SECOND COMPARTMENT.

Sir Thomas Mirewray knig. married Elizabeth dau. of Sir Nicholas Finche, knt. had issue a dau. & John —	Adam Mirewraye esq. mar- ried the daughter of John Crimpse esqr. & had issue Jeffray
Thomas Mirewray als. Proctor of frierhed mar. Mary daughter of Thomas Proctor of Winterborn & had issue	Thos Mirewraye als. Proctor of Frierhed mar. Grace dau of Tho Nowell ye had issue
Middleton & Proctor	Bancke & Proctor
Thirkeld & Aston	Eleminge & Thirkeld
Pickering & Lowther	Pickering & Lassells
Greene & Broughton	Bromefleet & Vipoynte

CENTRE, AT THE TOP.

Lord Clifforde	Clifford & Bohuns
Lord Clifforde & Dacre	Clifforde & Bedford
Fitzwilliam, Clifford	Bonyton & Clifforde
Derbye & Oxenford	Derbye & Spencer
Urie & Atton	Fitzharden ^{duk} Corneval
Mirewraye & Malloray	Mirewraye & Dorrell
Argent, a cross, or a chief, charged with three bezants, Gules, three cinquefoils.	
Mirewraye & Standish	Proctor & Ellis

FOURTH.

Sir Oliver Mirewraye of Tymbridge in the countie of Kent & the had issue Godfrey & Jane	Godfrey Mirewray married the daughter of Richard Kempe Esqr & had issue Thomas Da. & Margaret
Stephen Proctor of Frierhead mar. ye daugh. of Henrye Lamberde ye had issue Gabriel Thomas & ote & mo.	Gabriel Mirewray als. Proctor of Frierhead mar. Eliz. ye dau of Hugh Flemynge ye had Issue.
Clapeam & Proctor	Bedendine alis Bedenham & Mirewraye
Thirkeld and Huddleston	Ratliffe Huddlestone
Thirkel & Engleby	Thirkeld & Lomley
Dudley & Thirkeld	Atton & Fitzion

FIFTH.

Otter and Fish in his Mouth.	Godfrey Mirewray hed issne Sir Oliver Mirewray
	John Mirewraye als Proctor of frierhed marr. Marie ye daughter of John hammerton of Munckroat
Clifford & Calthropp	Throg nell & Mirewr
Wharton & Clifford	Huddleston & Corwen
	Huddlest ^{one} Fenwick
Huddlest. Cleb burn	Clifford & Stefohn

The following from Harleian MSS No. 6858. fol. 451. though without a date, appears to have been written not long after Fountains' Hall was built by Sir Stephen Proctor, and may afford some amusement to the curious inquirer.

" There is to be solde the Scite of the Abbey of Fountaines and Granges thereunto belonginge for 7000*l.* or near thereabouts so as speedy payment may be had.

There is the Scite and other Grounds in possession woorthe per Annum. 115*l.*

And withall a very beautyfull House newly built, the like whereof for bewly and good contrivinge is not in the North, the Building cost near 3000*l.* notwithstanding the opportunitie of stone got at hand out of the Abbey Walls.

There is Orchards and Walks well furnyshed with deinty Fruits, and the last yere, theire was such abundance of ripe and goodly Grapes hanginge and growinge upon a high Rock theire, as I think the Northe could not have the like

There is also a Grange next adjoininge to it, whereof present

possession is to be had also, which hath a good Farmers House on it, with a fair slated Barne, and such other Houses and is worthe by yere 100*l.*

The other two Granges to be solde with it, are in Lease, the one of them for 10 or 11 yeres, and is worthe by yere if it were out of Lease 60*l.* the Rent reserved is only 5*l.*

The other Grange is in Lease to 2 Lyves, the one of the parties being decrepitive, the other infirme, and the Farmer hath, bene offered for it 150*l.* yerely Rent, and will not except of it, theire is reserved of it yerely only 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Upon both these Granges theire are very good Dwellinge Houses, with Barnes and Stables, and such other Houses in good Repaire, and the Houses are fitt for Farmors of the best sort to dwell in.

All the Granges and Scite are very well fenced with good Quickwood Fences, and conveniently furnished with Tymber and Trees for use.

Theire is also in the Scite of the Abbey many Fishe ponds inclosed in a Wall, and the whole Scite hath been all walled about with a highe Wall of Lyme and hewn stone, and containeth about 80 Acres. And muche of the wall standeth good, the rest is fallen downe, but the stone being theire, may be sett up with little Chardge, and woulde be a very pretty Parke, the Ryver runninge in a Valley throughe, from one end to the other, besett with Woods Plaines and Thicketts very Parke like, and most of it in the Viewe of the House.

Also theire is a goodly Milne and Garners in the Scite, all of hewn stone, suche as is very hard to be founde elsewhere.

Also theire is a goodly Royaltie of Courts and Commons, Wasts, Wayfes, Strayes and Felons Goods, and such like Liberties, formerly granted to the Abbey, and since confirmed by his Majesty's Letters Patents under the Great Seal of England.

This Land lyeth in one of the best parts of Yorkshire, the Title is good, and 25000*l.* or 26000*l.* will cleare all the Incombrances that the Owner hath clogged it withall, wherein howe soever some men have thought, yet plaine and Christian Dealing shall be found and used herein; and herein the writer engageth himself.

And that this Bargen is richly worthe the Price, it is shewed thus.

The lowest Rate in Yorkshire for Lands well scited and fenced is at 16 Yeres purchase, but being Tithe free is woorthe two yeres valewe more, so as this Land beinge so, it is well woorthe 18 yeres purchase. Besids the Granges having such good Houses on them as is woorthe two yeres valewe not in the Consideration of the Chardges in building of them, but as after a third parte of that Chardge, which I omit to account, for that the 18 yeres purchase may yelde the better Bargen to the Buyer.

And this beinge after the Rate of 18 yeres purchase, that in possession beinge woorthe per annum 226*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* commeth to after the Rate,

4,080*l.*

The other two Granges beinge to be valed at the same Rate, but a third parte to be deducted in respect of the Leases in beinge, the yerely valewe being 210*l.* after 12 yeres purchase commeth to

2,580*l.*

Add to these Sums for the Royalties (which the Owner valuet at many Thousands) only 500*l.*

It commeth in all to 7,280*l.* without demandinge one penny for the House which is so strongly and beautifully built, and so well contryved, as even in sale it is woorthe, though the Owner will hardly be brought to esteeme it at so lowe a Rate. 2,500*l.*

Thus as nere as I can have sett downe the truthe of the yerely valewes, & the Reasons that may guide the Buyer & rule his Judgment to consider rightly of the Valewe of the Bargen, sparing to press further extraordinarie Means of Pleasures upon that Dwellinge. But leave his Wisdome & yours, desiringe you withall to have me kindly remembered unto him, with Thanks for his Bucke which was so unfortunately hunted in his Parke. Wherein I pray you to give him satisfaction of the truthe, I havinge bene so muche wronged to him by some. And so with thanks for your Kindnesse I betake you & youres to God

Yours assuredly J. Wh

I pray you procure me Answer hereof with what speed you can. And if you take your Journey you might take the place in your way, theire you may be welcome, & may the better satisfie your own Judgement, and such a thinge as this is not to be missed when you deale for so good a Friend. It will hinder your Journey little or nothing."

The Lands inclosed within the exterior Walls of the Abbey, contained 97 acres: several parts of these Walls, though much dilapidated, yet remain.

As that extraordinary instance of Longevity, HENRY JENKINS, who lived to the great age of 169, and died at Ellerton-upon-Swale, in 1670, and a Monument erected to his memory in Bolton Church-yard, in the Parish of Catterick, was frequently sent to the Abbey, during the life of the last Abbot, Marmaduke Bradley, the following account of him, extracted from an old household book, of Sir Richard Graham of Norton-Conyers, may afford some amusement to the Reader. The Writer observes, that, upon his going to live at Bolton, Jenkins was said to be about 150 years old. He said he was sent to Northallerton with a horse load of Arrows for the Battle of *Flodden Field*, with which a bigger boy went forward to the Army under the Earl of Surrey, and he believed himself then, 1513, to be eleven or twelve years old. He gave evidence in Court, to 120 years, in a Tithe-cause, 1667, between the Vicar of Catterick and William Peter Mawbank. The Writer was present at another Cause, between Mr. Hawes and Mr. Wastell of Ellerton, where he also gave Evidence to 120 years. The Judge asked him how he had lived, he answered

by Thatching and Salmon-fishing. The Writer went to see him at Ellerton-upon-Swale, when he told him that he remembered the Dissolution, and that great lamentations were made: that he had been Butler to Lord Conyers of Hornby Castle, and that Marmaduke Bradley, Lord Abbot of Fountains, did frequently visit his Lord, and drink a hearty glass with him; and that his Lord often sent him to inquire how the Abbot did, who always sent for him to his lodgings, and ordered him, besides Wassail, a quarter of a yard of roast-beef for his dinner, and a great black jack of strong drink.

The following is an extract of a Letter* from Ann Seville, Sister to Mr. Wastell. "One time he was sworn in a Cause at York to 140 years Memory which the Judge reproving him for, not thinking him so old, called up two other old Men, and asked them if they knew Henry Jenkins, and how old he might be; these Men were 100 years old or above; they said they knew him very well; as for his Age they could not tell, but that he was an elderly man ever since they knew him, but he was born in another Parish, and before Parish Registers were used in Churches: so the Judge called him up again and asked him if ever he had any Children, and he told him yes; he never had any more than two Lads, and that they were both in Court; so the Judge had a desire to see those two Lads, when they came up the one was 100 and the other 102 years old, and the Judge greatly admired to see the old man and his two Lads."

As Studley and the neighbourhood will be found to contain a greater variety of rare and curious plants than most other places of equal extent, the BOTANIST probably, will not be displeased to find, a List of the *rarer* indigenous ones at the end of this small volume.





HACKFALL.

To Hackfall's calm retreats, where nature reigns
In rural pride, transported fancy flies.
O! bear me, Goddess, to these sylvan plains,
Where all around unlaboured beauties rise.

THIS sequestred and romantic Spot is the property of Mrs. LAWRENCE, distant from Masham, 3 miles, from Ripon 7, and from Bedale 9. It consists of two deep Dingles, covered on either side with a profusion of Wood, except in such parts where the naked Scars contribute to vary and improve the View; a small Stream running through is obstructed in various places by upright pieces of Stone, and thus forms several artificial Cascades.

The Buildings are Pavilions, covered, with Seats, from the first of which is a View of the great Fall, divided into two parts, which, as DAVES observes, "rather steals than dashes down rocks richly clad with moss, and possesses a mildness and beauty peculiar to itself;" *artificial Ruins*, a small Octagon Room, built of Petrifications, called *Fisher's Hall*;

Fast by this stream, and in the thickest shade
A straw roof'd cot appears, with ivy bound,
The walls with shells, and varied moss oe'r laid,
And rough hewn altars mark the hallow'd ground.

a *Grotto*, situated in front of a Cascade which falls forty feet; a *Rustic Temple*, on the margin of a Sheet of water, in the middle of which there was formerly a Fountain throwing Water to a great height, are bounded by a noble Amphitheatre of tall Trees, which, though rather too formal for the surrounding Scenery, have a pleasing effect. The Walks are laid out with great judgement and much taste, which, as you ascend, exhibit several Views of Masham Church and Town, &c. but the best Views are from Fisher's Hall, which commands the whole of the two Dingles, where they fork from each other with the bottom of each filled with the rapid river Ure, which here "boils and foams and thunders through." The View is perfectly American, for nothing is seen from it but hanging Woods, extensive Scars, and Water. From the *Sand bed Hut*, on the margin of the Ure, which winds rapidly at your feet, is seen a small Cascade trickling down the hill, Fisher's Hall, Mowbray Castle, and at a short distance, the *Weeping Rock*. The View from *Mowbray-Point*, on the brink of a very high Precipice, commands the same woody Dells and Water, as from Fisher's Hall, but overlooks a vast extent of country, enriched with corn, meadows, and groves, a tract of unequalled beauty and exuberant vegetation. From this place may be seen, Tanfield Church, and the Gateway of the old Castle, Burneston, Kirklington, Sharo Church, Topcliffe, Thirsk, Craike Castle, York Minster, Whitestoncliffe under the edge of Hambleton, Roseberry Toppin, Ainderby Steeple, Northallerton, Pickhill, &c. In the Build-

ing are a handsome Dining-Room, a small Drawing Room, and Kitchen, none of which are now in use.

On an eminence, not far distant, says Pennant, are to be seen the remains of Mowbray's Castlehill, which are unquestionably Roman; a Square defended on the one side by the steep of the Hill, on the other by a Dyke and deep Ditch on the outside.

About two miles northward, and on the road to Masham is

SWINTON,

The seat of William Danby, Esq. which boasts a fine collection of pictures, both by ancient and modern masters, an excellent assortment of Ores, Minerals, &c. properly classified, has attached to it a beautiful Park and Pleasure Grounds, inferior to none in this part of the country.

With much trouble and expence the worthy proprietor has brought from a distance of several miles, a small stream through his Gardens and Park, which in some places breaks into very fine lakes; in others, contracts into the size of a little rill, which winds through the woods in a most pleasing manner, here falling into cascades, it enlivens the whole scene; then withdraws from the eye, and hides itself in the dark bosom of tufted groves. The rosy bower, and regular garden adjoining the house, will afford to many visitors the greatest treat, but to those who are fond of the picturesque and romantic, *Quarry Gill*, will be found to possess the most striking beauties, particularly when it is full of water. These Grounds are open for public accommodation.

HARROGATE,

LONG Celebrated for its CHALYBEATE and SULPHU-
ROUS WATERS, and the great resort of Company
from all parts of the Kingdom, during the Summer
months. It consists of two Villages, High and Low
Harrogate, in the parishes of Knaresbrough and Pan-
nal, about 3 miles from the former, and 11 south of
Ripon; the former stands on an elevated plain, and
what was once a dreary waste, commanding prospects
of the surrounding country to a great extent. York
Cathedral may be distinctly seen, and the Yorkshire
Wolds and Hambleton Hills terminate the eastern
view; while the western one is bounded by the Cra-
ven Hills. Being situated nearly in the centre of
this part of the Kingdom, at an almost equal dis-
tance between the east and west Seas, the climate
is very salubrious: as the air sweeping over an open,
elevated, and healthful country is exceeding pure,
and although somewhat sharp, is favourable to lon-
gevity.

It formerly consisted of a few Farm houses and
miserable cottages scattered over a bleak dreary
heath, but has now a regular and neatly built street,
running north and south, having handsome Shops
and four spacious Inns* for the accommodation of

* The Granby, Dragon, Queen's Head, and Gascoigne's
Hotel, at High Harrogate; the Crown, White Hart, Crescent,
and Swan, at Low Harrogate; and Hattersley's Hotel, at the
Cross Roads.

visitors. The first Inn, called the Queen's Head, was built in 1687; previous to which the water-drinkers lodged in the cottages and farm houses in the neighbourhood. They are all elegantly fitted up; the breakfast and dining rooms are all spacious: There are also boarding Houses; and for those who prefer retirement, there are numerous private Lodgings.

LOW HARROGATE is about half a mile west, in the vale below, and possesses all the comforts and advantages resulting from good Inns and Lodging houses of the former. A much greater number of Nobility and Gentry resort to these places, during the Season, than to any other Watering-place in the North.

The communication between the two places are by means of four roads, two for carriages, and two footpaths across the fields, which are much shorter as well as pleasanter.

On account of the great distance from the parish Churches, the inhabitants were obliged before the year 1744, to attend Divine Service at Knaresbrough, when, by subscription, a Chapel was erected at High Harrogate, Lady Elizabeth Hastings favouring the design with a donation of £50. Here Divine Service is performed on Sundays, at eleven in the morning and three in the afternoon; there is also Service at eleven on Wednesdays, and Fridays, during the Summer, and on Sundays only in Winter: The chapel is dedicated to St. John: The vicar of Knaresbrough is patron. A Chapel has also been recently erected at Low Harrogate, by Subscription and

aided by the commissioners of the million act—The King, as Duke of Lancaster gave the land for the scite and burial ground ; and endowed it with 50£ per annum—It is dedicated to St. Mary, belongs to the Parish of Pannal, and is capable of containing about 1000 souls—It was consecrated on the 4th of July, 1825. On the Foot Path between High and Low Harrogate, is a Methodist Chapel, open every Sunday: And north of the Dragon, is a Chapel for Independants.

The first spring discovered here was the *Old Spa*, in 1571, by Captain William Slingsby, and is situated opposite the Granby Inn, who found it possessed properties similar to those of the German Spa. He for some time resided at the Grange, and afterwards at Bilton, at that time a royal park well stocked with deer. Dr. Bright wrote the first treatise on its virtues and uses; Dr. Dean, in 1626; Dr. Stanhope, in 1631; Dr. French, in 1651; Dr. Neale, in 1656; and Dr. Simpson, in 1668. This Spring is now covered with a dome, erected in 1786, at the expence of Alexander, Lord Loughborough, who also laid out a plantation on his estate here, comprising Oaks, Ashes, Firs, American Chesnuts, Mountain Ashes, Poplars, &c. which form a pleasant agreeable shade, to a broad walk of two miles long, highly ornamental to the place, and forms an agreeable contrast to the bleak and dreary aspect which formerly presented itself. This estate consists of 156 acres, and was, a few years ago, purchased by J. Jaques, M. D.

Another Chalybeate spring, called the TEWITT WELL, is about half a mile south-west, of the Old

Spa, and possessing similar qualities, is occasionally used. It has also a stone covering.

Both these springs are situated at High Harrogate; but the principal and that which occasions the greatest resort are those long celebrated

SULPHUR WELLS

at Low Harrogate, which are most foetidly salutary and efficacious in all Scorbutic complaints.

Of these there are also two, each enclosed within a building of stone; but the water chiefly used for drinking is received into a circular Stone basin which is covered by a leaded dome, supported by eleven stone pillars, where Females attend with Glasses every Morning, to supply the numerous Water Drinkers; A Woman also attends every Morning, before breakfast, from each of the Hotels to serve its company. Besides the immense quantity of this Water drank every Morning, there are persons constantly employed, during the day, bottling for distant consumption; yet such is the copious supply of the Spring, that we have rarely heard of its being even temporarily exhausted.

This Water was not known, till many years after the discovery of the Steel Waters at High Harrogate; and, when known, was for a long time supposed either too offensive or too dangerous to be taken internally; and, therefore, at first, only used as a wash, in diseases of the Skin; but time and experience have proved its virtues; and before the year 1700, it was used both externally and internally by all ranks of People, with amazing success, in Scorbutic and other diseases—Dr. Munro, in treating

of these Sulphur Waters, observes, that, in small quantities, they are good alteratives, and, when drank in large quantities, are strongly purgative—vide p. 88 for useful directions.

By the act of Parliament obtained for the inclosure of the Forest, it is provided, that all persons whomsoever, shall and may have free access at all times to these Springs, and be at liberty to use and drink the waters there arising, and take the benefit thereof, without being subject to the payment of any acknowledgement whatsoever.

A New spring was discovered in the garden of the Crescent Inn, in the year 1783, which seems best suited to scrofulous complaints. The salt it contains renders it active as a gentle stimulus, to promote the secretions; while the iron tends most powerfully to remove debility, which, Dr. Garnett observes, if not originally the cause of the disease, always retards its cure. This water is raised by a Pump, over which stands a cupola, and is the property of Mr. Linforth, the Proprietor of the Crescent Inn. The Subscription to this well is half a Guinea the Season.

These mineral waters have been analysed by many eminent Physicians, but by none with more accuracy than Dr. Garnett, from whose valuable treatise, we subjoin the following table.—see p. 90.

In 1819 two new springs were discovered, a Soline Chalybeate Spring, resembling Cheltenham Water, and a Chalybeate Spring. The Cheltenham Water, as it is called, has come into great repute, and will, no doubt, prove a valuable addition to the Waters at Harrogate. Its properties are alterative

and tonic, and has been found particularly useful in cases of debility. Dr. Hunter, of Leeds, has published a treatise on these Waters: they are also particularly noticed by Dr. Scudamore in his account of Mineral Waters, published in 1820; the analysis of these waters will be found in the Table annexed.

Both these wells are situated in the garden of Mr. Oddy, and are his private property. The Cheltenham water is obtained for drinking by means of a Pump, at which a woman attends daily. Each person drinking the Water, pays 2s. 6d. per week, besides some compensation to the attendant.—Subscribers have the privilege of walking in the garden which is laid out with much taste.

In 1822, Mr. Thackwray of the Crown Hotel, discovered a Spring in the grounds east of his house, over which he has erected a neat building, after the manner of a Chinese Temple, and thrown the surrounding land, into pleasure grounds, for the convenience of his visitors.

The water is raised by a Pump, through Glass tubes, and given to the Water Drinkers by a female, who attends every Morning for that purpose. The elegant Baths of the Crown, are also supplied from this spring, by a Pump, and conveyed into the house in Pipes.

Its Properties are much similar to those of the Old Sulphur Well, and has been analysed by Mr. West,* of Leeds, who published the result of his enquiries in the 29th No. of the Quarterly “Journal of

* The result of Mr. West's Analysis will be seen in page 91.

Science, Literature and the Arts," in April, 1823, who closes the account in the following words.

" To sum up the comparison between the Water from the Old Well, and that from the Crown Pump, it appears that both contain the same ingredients,—solid and gaseous; that the new Well has rather the greatest impregnation of the gases; that the Old Well contains rather more common salt; while the Water of the New Pump holds a considerably greater proportion of the *active constituents*,—the Muriate of Lime and of Magnesia."

This Spring was at first intended for the visitors to the Crown, only, but Mr. Thackwray has now very liberally thrown it open to the Public.

The company, in general, rise early, and repair to the wells; whence, after drinking the water, they return and breakfast at separate tables, as they chance, or choose to go in. The time betwixt this and dinner, is generally spent in making excursions into different parts of the neighbourhood, which abounds with many places well worth the attention of strangers: when the weather will not permit these excursions, a variety of amusements offer themselves within doors, as reading, playing at billiards, cards, &c. At dinner, each person takes his or her seat, in the order they arrive at the place, and ascends gradually, as others leave it.

Among the places of amusement and public resort, is *Langdale's Library, and Reading Room*, at High Harrogate, conducted by the late Mr. Hargrove for above half a century; it contains a valuable and numerous collection of Books; adjoining to

which is the spacious *Reading Room* provided with Newspapers, Magazines, &c. for the use of Subscribers to the Library: The terms of subscription will be found very reasonable.—Here is also a choice collection of books on Sale, in various bindings; with a large assortment of Stationary, &c.

The THEATRE, situated at High Harrogate, was built by the late Mr. Samuel Butler, and opened by him in 1788, which affords a rational entertainment to those who are fond of Theatricals.

The Race-ground, which is at High Harrogate, is one mile and a quarter in circumference, and sixteen yards wide, was laid out and finished in the year 1793, under the inspection of Colonel Clement Wolsley.

There are three Public Dress Balls a week, to which the company are invited, at each house in regular rotation as follows, viz. Monday Evening, at the Dragon; on Wednesdays, at the Crown; and on Fridays, at the Granby; and occasionally at the Queen's Head and White Hart. Dancing generally commences at nine o'Clock—Each person pays one shilling admittance, which is applied towards the expences; the remaining part, is paid by those Gentlemen who choose the amusement of dancing.

The Promenade Room, from its vicinity to the Wells, at Low Harrogate, is a great accommodation to the visitors, for when the weather is unfavourable for excursions, they find amusement in this room.

The erection of this building was first suggested by G. Cayley, M. D. and was opened for the recep-

tion of company in 1805. The dimensions are 75 feet long and 30 broad. The doors are opened at seven o'clock, and continue till sun-set, from May to November.

Newspapers, Magazines, Reviews, and other publications, are provided for the use of subscribers, who are admitted on moderate terms. On Sunday evenings, during the season, there is Sacred Music on the organ; which is also played on the week days for the entertainment of the company. No admittance to any but subscribers.

By the exertions of several benevolent persons, principally Visitors, at Harrogate, a Public Meeting was held on the 31st. of August, 1821. the Earl of Harewood, in the Chair, when a determination was entered into to erect BATHS and HOSPITAL WARDS, for the benefit of the Poor, and which have been this year (1825) in part opened. They are situated near the Bog Weils, west of the Old Sulphur Well.

By the Inclosure Act, passed in 1789, a power is vested in the commissioners, or any two of them, "for draining, levelling, or otherwise improving the said land by *planting* trees thereon for shelter and ornament, and making walks and paths in, on, and over the same; and for protecting the said springs, called Harrogate Spaws, from pollution, or other injury," &c.

We cannot but regret that these powers have laid so long dormant, as few places of public resort are capable of, or require more ornamental improvement, than Harrogate.

HARROGATE is distant from the following places, to which excursions are frequently made. Knaresbrough* 3 miles, Plumpton* 3, Aldborough and Boroughbridge* 10, Harewood House 8, Bolton Abbey 16, Ripon 11, and Fountains Abbey 14; Hackfall 18, Swinton 22, and Newby-hall 14.—Population of High Harrogate with Bilton, 1,583; Low Harrogate and Pannal, 1,010.

Directions for using the Waters.

CHALYBEATE WATER. Patients, whose cases require the chalybeate water, should begin with the Tewit Well or Old Spaw, drinking about half a pint three or four times a day; having a few days previous taken the Sulphur water in such manner as to procure about two stools a day. The best times are early in the morning, about two hours before dinner, and in the afternoon, riding or walking about ten minutes or a quarter of an hour between each glass.

The SULPHUR WATER. It is usual to repair to this well early in the morning, and drink the water at the fountain head, that the volatile principle may not escape.

When taken as a purgative, it is best to begin with a glass of the common size, containing rather more than half a pint; to walk or ride immediately after drinking it; another glass may be taken in about ten minutes, or a quarter of an hour; and after the same interval, a third. It will be sometimes, though not often, necessary to take a fourth.

Where the waters do not go readily off by stools after taking three glasses, it is advisable to dissolve a small quantity of Epsom Salts in the first glass. If any oppression or sickness arises at the stomach from the drinking of the water, a longer interval is required between the glasses.

When taken as an alterative, one or two glasses may be taken before breakfast, half an hour distant between each other; and another glass may be taken about an hour before dinner. Some people in this case, will drink a glass just when

* Low Harrogate is one mile further from these places.

going to bed, "but let such (says Dr. Alexander) as conform to it be cautious to eat little supper, and at least two hours before this bed-time draught." Indeed it is best at all times taken upon an empty stomach.

A course of this water, as well as of the Chalybeates, may require from three to five or six weeks or upwards, according to the nature and violence of the disease.

CRESCENT WATER. Of all the waters of this place, this seems the best suited to strengthen the stomach and promote digestion.

The usual times of taking it are before breakfast, betwixt breakfast and dinner, and in the evening; the common dose is from half a pint to a pint, or from one to two glasses; it will be always prudent to begin with half a glass; and, if that dose is found to agree, it may be gradually increased to one or two glasses.

THE SALINE CHALYBEATE WELL. Of this water, from half a pint to two pints daily should be taken, commencing with a small quantity for a few days: the first dose should be taken at seven o'clock in the morning; the second at noon; and the third about three in the afternoon. A small portion of biscuit, with the dose of water in the morning, is recommended,

WARM BATHING. A circumstance of the greatest consequence in warm bathing, is the proper regulation of the heat of the bath.

The degrees of heat in the bath ought always to be determined by a thermometer. The patient should never go into the bath, heated at first to a greater temperature than the human blood, which is about 98 degrees of Fareuhit's thermometer: 94 or 96 degrees is the heat most commonly recommended. After he has been in the bath a few minutes, the temperature may be gradually raised three or four degrees higher, but no farther.

Respecting the time of continuing in the bath, it should at first be very short: the first time, the patient may remain in it five minutes, and if he find no inconvenience from it, he may gradually increase the time to about a quarter of an hour, or, if his constitution be pretty strong, to twenty minutes: beyond this time it would not be safe.—Baths are to be met with in almost every house.

A TABLE, exhibiting the Contents of a Wine Gallon of Harrogate Waters.

Names of the Waters.	specific Gravity.	Cubic Inches.						Grains.					
		Carbonic Acid Gas.	Azotic Gas.	Sulphurated Hydogen Gas.	Muriate of Soda.	Muriate of Lime.	Muriate of Magnesia.	Carbonate of Lime.	Carbonate of Magnesia.	Carbonate of Iron.	Carbonate of Soda.	Sulphate of Lime.	
Sulphur Water.	1.0064	8	7	19	115.5	13	91	18.5	5.5	—	10.5	—	
Crescent Water.	1.002	20.8	—	13.6	137	—	45	3.1	—	2	—	—	
Tewit-Well.	1.00017	16	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.5	—	4	
Old Spa.	1.00014	15.75	4.55	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3.	
*St George's Spa.	1.00015	13.5	3.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	—	
Cheltenham Spa	1.0075	6.320	3.970	Oxygen Gas: 0.870	303.4	22	9.9	6.7	.80	5	—	1.86	
Ditto.†	—	—	—	—	434.0	30	13.	3	—	—	—	9.00	
New Chalybeate.	1.0012	16.500	4.206	—	2.54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

* Adjoining the Leeds road, and opposite the Crescent Inn.—† Scudamore.—‡ Hunter.
The Cheltenham Spa, according to Dr. Scudamore, contains 2.40 grains of Oxide of Iron.

A Wine Gallon of Water from the New Sulphur Well or Crown Spa, also from the Old Well, contains, according to the Analysis* of Mr. WEST, as follows:—

CROWN SPA.	cub. tn	OLD WELL.	cub. in.
Sulphuretted Hydrogen, 18.4		Sulphuretted Hydrogen, 14.0	
Carbonic Acid,.....5.25		Carbonic Acid,.....4.25	
Azote,.....6.5		Azote,.....8.0	
Carburetted Hydrogen,...4.65		Carburetted Hydrogen,...4.15	
	32.8		30.4

Which are given out in the gaceous form on boiling; also of

Muriatic Acid,....458.8 grains	
Soda,.....345.2	
Lime.....31.8	
Magnesia,.....15.0	
Carbonic Acid,....4.0	

<i>Existing in the Water as</i>	
Muriate of Soda,....735.0 grs.	
Muriate of Lime,....71.5	
Muriate of Magnesia,43.0	
Bicarbonate of Soda,..14.75	

<i>Of Solid Contents.</i>	
Muriate of Soda,....752.0 grs.	
Muriate of Lime,....65.75	
Muriate of Magnes...29.2	
Bicarbonate of Soda,..12.8	
Spec. Grav. at 60, 1.01324	
Sal. Matt. by direct evap. 854.0	

* Published separately at Leeds, in 1823, and may be had of the Booksellers.

KNARESBROUGH.

KNARESBROUGH, in the lower division of the wapentake of Claro, in the liberties of St. Peter and Knaresbrough, is 7 miles from Boroughbridge, and 18 miles west from York, pleasantly situated on a cliff above the river Nid, which runs at the bottom of a deep dell. The Market-place is spacious, the sale of Corn considerable, great quantities being brought many miles eastward, to supply a barren track extending far west. The manufactory of coarse linen has long flourished here, and the collieries near Leeds supply the place with coals.

It first sent members to Parliament in the first of Queen Mary, 1553, and has ever since returned two representatives. The right of election was then vested in 84 or 88 burgage houses, the owners of which were entitled to vote. The election continued free till about 1719, at which time the purchasing of burgage houses first commenced. The Duke of Devonshire is now, and the family has for a long time been in possession of all the burgage houses, except four.*

The Castle.

Has a most elevated situation, and on the accessible side was defended by a vast fosse, with strong works on the outside.† The scattered fragments shew it to have been a fortress of great extent. Part of the

* Oldfield's Parliamentary History.

† Leland mentions eleven or twelve towers, one being very fair.

Towers and some semi-round buttresses yet remain, and a square Tower or *Keep*, is the most complete of any, part of which formerly served as a prison for the liberty of the Forest Knaresbrough. Mr. King thus mentions it in his account of ancient Castles, read before the Society of Antiquaries in 1782;* of which he has given a south elevation and ground plan. "This Keep," he observes, "is very curious, "and extraordinary in its whole structure and de- "sign. The wall, even in the weakest part, is about "ten feet thick. The grand portal is highly enrich- "ed, and of a very singular form; having, in "the upper part of the arch, the appearance of the "tracery, of a window; a circumstance that may "easily mislead an unwary observer. Yet, that it "really was the great entrance, and not a window, "appears from its dimensions being so much greater "than those of any of the windows, from its bottom "being exactly level with the floor of the apartments "adjoining; and from the remains of the foundation "of steps plainly leading up to it, which may clearly "be seen just beneath.† Below, on the right, is "another smaller arched entrance, which seems to "have been just under the draw-bridge, like that "at Rochester, and leads into the ground rooms. "Under the grand portal is still another arch, ori- "ginally concealed, in all probability, beneath the "steps and platform of entrance, and leading to

* *Archaeologia*, vol. vi. p. 322.

† Similar door-ways are, he says, to be met with at Ancas-
ter, in Lincolnshire; Chapter-houses at York, Southwell,
Westminster, &c. *Archaeologia*, vol. vi. p. 323.

“ the vaults below. On the left is a little doorway,
“ leading to a small vaulted room, where the records
“ of the Forest have been kept for time immemorial,
“ and which has no sort of communication whatever
“ with the rest of the inside of the Castle: a singu-
“ larity peculiar to this building. At the third story
“ is one of the great windows of the state apartment.
“ The longest room on the ground floor is supported
“ by two great pillars; the one an hexagon, the other
“ a square. This was manifestly designed to hold
“ stores; and accordingly, in a recess on the left,
“ is a square well within the thickness of the wall,
“ for the drawing up beams and other parts of mili-
“ tary machines. A winding staircase communicates
“ with the upper apartments. Adjoining the large
“ vaulted room is a secend smaller arched vault,
“ having no light or air, except what came through
“ the doors, and through a small inner window,
“ lighted merely by a loop from the N. W corner
“ room or cell. At the corner, over the precipice
“ above the river, is a small cell, having a loop open
“ to the outside of the Castle. On the right is an-
“ other little vault, or dungeon, no less singular than
“ the record-room; and, like it, neither has nor ever
“ had, any communication with the inside of the
“ Keep. It now serves for a prison. From some
“ arches remaining on the insides of the wall of the
“ Keep, it appears plainly, that the room on the
“ first principal floor, where the great arched portal
“ is, had an exceeding fine arched roof of stone-
“ work; and we may easily conceive that the state
“ apartments above were not less magnificent.”

It was founded by Serlo de Burgh, who came into England with the Conqueror. He was succeeded in his possession by Eustace Fitz John, the great favourite of Henry the First.* It afterwards came into the possession of the crown, for it seems that King John granted it to William de Estoteville for the services of the three knights' fees.† In the succeeding reign it was bestowed on that great justiciary, Hubert de Burgh, on payment of £100 per annum into the exchequer. In the reign of Edward the Second it was in the family of the Vaux,‡ or de Vallibus, but bestowed by that prince on his favourite Piers Gaveston,§ whom he created earl of Cornwall. On his death it reverted to the crown, and remained in it till 1371, when the castle, manor, and honour of Knaresbrough, were granted by Edward the Third to his fourth son, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, in which dutchy it yet remains.||

In 1170, the four Knights who murdered Thomas a Becket, took refuge here, where they remained prisoners many months, but were sometime after pardoned, on condition of their performing a pilgrimage to Jerusalem.

After the base treachery Richard the Second experienced from the earl of Northumberland and his gallant son Hotspur Percy, that unfortunate Prince was kept a close prisoner here, in an apartment still called the King's Chamber, till he was removed to

* Dugdale's Baron. vol. i. p. 90. † Ibid. 457.

‡ Madox's Ant. Exchequer. § Dugdale's Baron.

|| Magna. Brit. vi. 375.

Pontefract Castle and there murdered by order of Henry the Fourth.

In 1616 James the First granted this castle and lordship to his son Charles.

It was a strong fortress during the civil wars, and made great resistance against the Parliamentary forces. After the battle of Marston Moor, the townsmen most gallantly defended it against Lord Fairfax, and though at last compelled to surrender, it was on the most honourable terms that the garrison laid down their arms. Not long after this it was, with many other castles, by resolution of the House of Commons, rendered untenable.

The site of the castle, which commands a most beautiful view of the river, church, part of the town, Coghill-hall, dropping-well, bridge, woods, &c. was upwards of a hundred yards in diameter. The Keep was large, and consisted of three stories. From an east view of it, the dismantled towers, and dilapidated arches, are finely picturesque, but the whole is failing, by the stealing hand of time, fast into decay.—Near the centre, in a part of the ruins, is the Court-house and Prison for the Liberty of the Forest of Knaresbrough.

About half a mile below the Low-bridge, on the edge of the river, Richard Plantagenet, second son of King John, founded a priory for Trinitarians, which was surrendered by the last prior, Thomas Kent, 1539.* The site was granted to the earl of Shrewsbury, and soon afterwards became the property of Sir Thomas Slingsby, bart. in whose family it

* Dugdale's Monasticon.

still remains. The ruins of it lie scattered about and overgrown with grass. By the road side is a large grave-stone, a few inches below the surface, laid bare to point out the place of sepulture, but no inscription legible.

The Church,

Dedicated to St. John the Baptist, of which Lord Roslyn is patron, with the tithes, chapels, &c. once belonged to the neighbouring priory, but became, in 1230, part of the prebend of Birk-hill, in the cathedral of York. Its present value is somewhat more than £300 per annum. It contains many elegant monuments, chiefly of the Slingsby family.

On either side of the river the scenery is highly picturesque. The walks on the further side are through woods hanging over the Nid, with beautiful views through the trees at the cliffs, the town, and castle.

The celebrated DROPPING WELL, placed close by the Nid, which is saturated with terrene sparry matter, and incrusts, very soon, every thing it falls on, has seldom failed to attract the notice of the curious traveller. The stone over which the water trickles rapidly, is about 16 yards long, from 10 to 15 broad, and 10 high. A variety of curious articles, petrified with this water, may be seen at the public-house adjoining.

Beneath these cliffs, and near this spring, was born, about the year 1487, that celebrated personage, Mother Shipton, the wife of Tobias Shipton. Many wonderful tales are told of her knowledge of

future events, which are said to have been delivered to the Abbot of Beverley, the MSS of which are yet preserved.

Not far from the Low Bridge, some entire dwellings have been excavated out of the cliffs. Half way up is one, three stories high, inhabited by a family who live beneath the rock, which has nothing artificial but part of the front. It was the work of 16 years, performed by a poor weaver and his son, which, since its completion, has been called

Fort Montague,

from this poor man's kind patroness, the Duchess of Buccleugh; having on the top a fort with cannon, a flag waving, and other military appearances.—The same ingenious artificer has cut a solid rock in such a way as to form a garden, with terraces, on the very acme of the cliff. And by the labour of many years, he has formed in the garden, (which commands a variety of fine views,) pleasant walks, ornamented with a profusion of shrubs and flowers.—Here is also a green-house, and a tea-room, which are much frequented by the visitors from Harrogate, &c. At the foot of these grounds is

Saint Robert's Chapel,

cut out of the solid rock, with a neatly arched roof, a Gothic window and door. The ribs rest on neat pilasters. On the right-hand side are four terrific faces; in front, an altar. On the floor is a hole, in which was probably placed a cross, and on the sides

are two niches, long since dispossessed of their images. The length of the cell is $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet, the breadth 9, and the height $7\frac{1}{2}$. Near the door is cut a gigantic figure, in the action of drawing his sword, which may have been designed for the genius of the saint, which, it should seem, greatly befriended the pious Saint Robert. This appears to have been effected by the labour of the hermit himself, who had previously spent some years in the monasteries of Fountains and Whitby; and afterwards was Abbot of New Minster, and co-temporary with King John, who gave him 40 acres of land in Swinesco.* Above is the hermitage, a small cell formed of moss, petrefactions, &c.; and about a mile down the river is the CAVE of the saint, which appears to have been his usual residence. It had, by way of entrance, a small square door, now nearly choaked up with rubbish, and extends within, nearly 15 feet, but difficult of access.

This seat of piety was, in 1745, profaned by the murder of DANIEL CLARK, of Knaresbrough, who, with EUGENE ARAM and J. HOUSEMAN, had confederated to defraud several of their neighbours of plate and goods to a considerable amount. Here these associates in iniquity assembled to divide their stolen property, and to settle how it might be disposed of, when Clark was murdered by Aram and Houseman, and buried in the cave. After he had disappeared, it was the general opinion that he had

* Tanner—Drake. The house of St. Robert, at Knaresbrough, was granted 46 Edward III. to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster.—*Dugdale's Baron.*

absconded. Some short time afterwards, Aram retired into Norfolk, where he lived upwards of 13 years, when the hand of Providence pointed out the murder in a peculiar manner. A labourer having discovered, in a neighbouring quarry, a skeleton, the minds of the people of Knaresbrough, yet intent on the sudden disappearance of Clark, supposed it might be his. A coroner being sent for, the wife of Aram (who resided in the town, and who had long been deserted by her husband,) was examined. Her evidence threw some suspicion on Houseman; and on his examination, great confusion and marks of guilt appeared on his countenance; and he having thoughtlessly laid hold of one of the bones, declared "That it was no more Daniel Clark's than it was his," excited closer investigation, which terminated in confession of his guilt. Aram was at this time (1758) usher in a school at Lynn, in Norfolk, where he was apprehended, and brought to York castle, when he was tried and convicted. On his trial he delivered a written defence, so admirable for its ingenuity, and so replete with erudition and antiquarian knowledge, that it astonished the whole court. He attempted to prevent his execution by suicide, in which he succeeded so far as to be brought to the scaffold almost in a state of insensibility: but before this attempt, he made a full confession of his guilt.—Though he derived little advantage from education, yet, from the acuteness of his understanding, and his intensely studious disposition, he had acquired considerable knowledge in the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Celtic, and other languages, and had beside

made great progress in the higher branches of Mathematics, Heraldry, Antiquities, &c.*

Here lived, till within these few years, that very extraordinary man JOHN METCALFE, who was a native of this place. Having lost his sight in his infancy, he was instructed in music, and performed on the violin many seasons at Harrogate. In 1745, he was a musician in Colonel Thornton's volunteers, but after the rebellion he returned to Knaresbrough, and became a common carrier from this place to York ; and what is most extraordinary, frequently served as a guide over the forest of Knaresbrough, when the nights were dark, and the roads difficult and dangerous, or when the paths were imperceptible from deep snows. None ever enjoyed the pleasures of the chase more, or pursued it with greater ardour, whether on horseback or on foot, than he did. He frequently contracted for making roads, building bridges, &c. With a staff in his hand he would ascertain, with peculiar accuracy, the height of the hills, and the depth of the vallies; and the plans which he formed, and the calculations that he made, were done in a way so peculiar to himself, that, like Jedediah Buxton, he could not convey an adequate idea to others. He died in 1810, at the great age of 93.

This town has the benefit of the following Schools, viz: a FREE SCHOOL, situated near the church, endowed in 1616, by the Rev. Robert Chaloner, rec-

* For a full and particular account of the trial, &c. of Eugene Aram, see the pamphlet published by W. Langdale, of Knaresbrough.

tor of Amersham, Buckinghamshire; a CHARITY SCHOOL, in the High-street, for 30 boys and girls, endowed in 1765, by the late Thomas Richardson, Esq. and supported by voluntary contributions; and a NATIONAL SCHOOL, on the plan of Dr. Bell, erected in 1814, when about 200 boys and girls were admitted.

In 1823 an Act of Parliament was obtained for paving, lighting, and otherwise improving the town, of which the inhabitants are now receiving the benefit. And in the same year, a Gas Company was established, in shares of £20 each, and by whom the town is now lighted; the inhabitants first enjoying the effulgent light on the 13th of September, 1824.

The old SULPHUR SPA, at Star-beck, between this place and Harrogate, which for some years had lain dormant, has recently been re-opened, and a square building erected over it, which secures it from external injury, and affords to the invalid a constant supply of its medicinal water. Its efficacy, as a diuretic, and mild aperient, has been fully proved in numerous instances of bilious and cutaneous diseases.

According to the returns made to parliament in 1821, the population was as follows;—

Houses.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1084	2582	2701	5283.

PLUMPTON.

PLUMPTON, the property of the Earl of Harewood, 4 miles from Harrogate and 3 from Knaresbrough, was once the seat of the ancient Family of Plumpton, who, held it of the Percy's as "*Mesne Lords*"; and which lands they have held ever since the 20th of William the Conqueror, in one regular and uninterrupted course of descent, in the male line, till it at last ended in Robert Plumpton, Esq. who died in France, about the year 1749, from whom the estate went to his aunt Anne, who sold it to the late Daniel Lascelles, Esq.

The Pleasure Grounds comprise about 23 acres, are laid out with much taste, and diversified with large rocks, flowers, shrubs, and evergreens, and at the foot of the rocks is a beautiful Lake, covering about 7 acres of ground. There is one rock, surrounded with water of immense magnitude, and of the same grit as the Devil's Arrows, at Boroughbridge: it is about 50 feet in length, and, near the water's edge, without a joint. The singularity and beauty of the situation of these grounds cause numbers of people to resort here during the summer months, which are always open for public inspection on TUESDAYS.



BOROUGHBRIDGE

Has most probably arisen from out of the ashes of Isurium, now Aldborough. It derives its name from a Bridge of Wood, erected over the Ure, soon after the Norman Conquest, called Burgh-Bridge, in lieu of one that crossed the River opposite Milby. It is situated on the great North Road, formerly called the Ermine-street, on the south bank of the Ure, and several Houses and Warehouses, have, of late years been erected on the north side of the river, which is here navigable for small craft, and nearly equal distance from London and Edinburgh, 6 miles from Ripon, 7 from Knaresbrough, and 17 north-west from York.

The Town is a Borough, and sends two Members to Parliament, a privilege it derived from Queen Mary, 1553. This Borough was contested in 1820, on the separate interests of the Duke of Newcastle and Marmaduke Lawson, esq.: Four Members were returned, which led to petitions from each party; on these petitions, it was determined by a committee of the House of Commons, May 17, 1821, "that the right of voting is in the occupiers, as tenants, of ancient burgage houses, and houses built upon the sites of ancient burgage houses, such occupiers being bona fide resident therein, and being, or having given notice to be put upon the court call of the Manor of Aldborough, as tenants of such houses."

The numbers polled in 1820, were as follows:—
M. Lawson, esq. 36— —— Spooner, esq. 37.—
Messrs. Mundy & Dawkins, esqrs. 28 each.—Total 65.

In the Market-place is a handsome fluted Column, of the Doric order. The Chapel, an ancient building, is dedicated to St. James.

The Town was, with Aldborough, and the Honour and Castle of Knaresbrough, in the 15th Henry III. granted to Hubert de Burgh; but in the same reign forfeited by his Son, for aiding Simon de Montfort, at the battle of Eversham.† This place remained in the Crown till Edward II. gave it to his insolent favourite Piers Gaveston.‡

Near this place, in 1322, that unfortunate Prince Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, with some of the nobility, disgusted with the royal favourites, the Spencers, made stand against the forces of his Nephew, Edward II. but was taken by Sir Andrew de Harcla, who, being insensible to his entreaties, and solicitations, and after suffering every possible indignity that cruelty could suggest, was mounted on a sorry horse, and brought before the King, who ordered without any form of trial, his head to be struck off, on an eminence near Pontefract. One of his partizans, the powerful John de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, in passing over the bridge, then made of wood, was run through with a spear, by a soldier, cowardly, placed beneath for that execrable purpose.

The Manor, which is a part of the Manor of Aldborough, belongs to the Duke of Newcastle, whose ancestors purchased it in 1701.

The Ancient Mansion of the Tancreds, who formerly held large Possessions in this neighbourhood, is now converted into an Inn, the Crown, which is

† Dugdale's Baron. i. 695, 700.

‡ Ibid. ii. 42.

inferior to none on the road ; and possesses an accommodation to travellers rarely to be met with at inns, a small but well selected Library, established by the late proprietor, Mr. R. Fretwell.

Here is a small market on Saturdays, and the following fairs, viz. April 27 and 28—June 22 and 23—October 23 and 24. The fair in June is much frequented by the manufacturers from Sheffield, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, &c. and formerly continued for a fortnight.

A National School, on the plan of Doctor Bell, was established in 1814, when one hundred boys were admitted.

At a small distance, on the west side of the town, are those remarkable monuments called

The Devil's Arrows,

which consist of three large obelisks of stone. In Leland's time there were four ; but in the seventeenth century, one of them was pulled down, or, from some unknown cause, fell to the ground ; part of which now makes the battlement of a foot-bridge over a small brook, (the Tut,) near the town.* The remaining ones are placed at unequal distances from each other, the centre being 199 feet from the north, and the south 360 feet from the centre, and all in the form of an obelisk. The tops are seemingly split and furrowed by the stealing hand of time.—The tallest (the centre one,) is 30 feet 6 inches from the bottom, about 6 feet of which are buried in the

† Drake's Ebor. p. 27.

ground ; its greatest circumference is 16 feet ; the others differ little in dimensions from the former.—In 1709, Mr. Morris, forty years vicar of Aldborough, caused the ground to be opened about the middlemost of these obelisks, nine feet wide.—He at first found a good soil about a foot deep, and then a course of stones, rough, and of several kinds, but most were large cobbles (pebbles) laid in a bed of coarse grit and clay, and so for four or five courses underneath, one upon another, round about the pyramid, in all probability to keep it upright ; nevertheless, they all seem to incline a little to the south-east. Under the stones was a very strong clay, so hard that the spade could not effect it : this was near two yards deep from the surface of the earth ; and a little lower was the bottom of the stone, resting upon the clay, and was flat. As much of the stone as was within the ground, was a little thicker than what appeared above, and had the marks of a *first dressing* upon it, that is, it was *taxata non per dolata ferro.**

Richard Franck, a singular traveller, and famous peripatetic angler, in his tour to the northern parts of Scotland, to enjoy his favourite amusement, which he published in 1694, says that he saw, near Boroughbridge, seven of these stones ; in which he must have been mistaken, as it is not likely that they have increased since the days of Leland. Camden observes, “the many, and those learned men, are of opinion that the stones are not natural, but an artificial compound of fine sand, lime, and vitriol, (for of this they

* Drake's Ebor. p. 27.

fancy it has some grains); as also of an oily unctuous matter, much like those cisterns at Rome, which Pliny tells us were made of sand and hot lime, so compact and firm that one would have taken them for real stone.”*

This opinion is evidently founded in error, as the marks of the chisel below the surface of the earth are proofs of a real and not factitious stone. It is of that common coarse rag-stone, or mill-stone grit, so very common in the north of England, a large rock of which stone, and from which, probably, these obelisks were taken, is at Plumpton, near Knaresbrough. Various have been the opinions respecting the cause for which, and by whom, they have been erected.

According to the opinion of that celebrated antiquary, Doctor Stukeley, they were the great panegyre of the Druids, the midsummer meeting of all the country round, to celebrate the great quarterly sacrifice, accompanied with sports, games, races, and all kinds of exercises, like the Panathenian, the Olympian, Isthmean, and Nemean meetings, of the Greeks. They appear to have been the metæ† of the races; the remembrance of which is transmitted in the present fair, held at Boroughbridge, on St. Barnabas-day.

Doctor Stillingfleet considers them as British de-

* Gibson's Camden, v. ii. p. 96.

† Metæ. Pillars in form of a cone, at the end of the place in racing, where the chariots turned, as Carceres were the places of starting. In the circus of Caracalla, at Rome, the distance from the carcer to the first metæ, was 550 feet.

ties : Leland, Camden, Doctor Lister, and Drake, suppose them to have been the work of the Romans; and erected by that people as trophies to commemorate some important victory. The similarity of their foundations, to the walls of Isurium, as well as their vicinity to that city, and their greatest military road, will scarcely allow us to attribute the erection of them to any other people but the Romans, particularly when we consider that British cities were only enclosed with ramparts of earth, and a number of trees cut down and piled together. Population in 1821 was 860.

ALDBOROUGH.

Aldburgh, or Aldborough, so called by the Normans, the Iseur of the ancient Britons, and the Isurium of the Romans. This once celebrated city, which has ever since the days of Leland arrested the attention and engaged the particular notice of British antiquaries, is now sunk into a small village, and in danger of losing the remains of its ancient splendour. It comprises about 107 houses, and a parish church dedicated to St. Andrew, situated on the south bank of the river Ure, about half a mile from Boroughbridge. The houses, although much detached from each other, are chiefly within the walls of the old city, except one, which has been partly erected upon the wall itself.

Its rich and beautiful tessellated pavements are, by the dilapidating hands of travellers, and the curiosity of antiquaries, rapidly diminishing; and with the exception of a mound of earth, now cultivated, and a trench nearly filled up, parallel to it, which point out where the old walls once stood, there are few vestiges remaining of this ancient city; “the plot being converted into pasture and arable ground, so that the evidence of history itself would be suspected in testifying this to be the old Isurium, if the name of the river Ure, and the Roman coins frequently digged up here, and the distance between it and York, according to Antoninus, were not incontrovertible evidence of its existence.”*

Though we have no account from history or tradition of its origin, yet we have the most uncontested evidence of its great antiquity; and that it was the metropolis of the Brigantes, is a fact which can never be called in question. Many British Princes resided here, and it is more than probable, from the extent and magnitude of its foundation, and its central situation, that it was the seat of government, as it flourished many ages prior to York; Venutius, who opposed the brave Caractacus, residing here in the year 50.† Petilius Cerealis, the most consummate general of his age, soon afterwards defeated Venutius, and having laid the country waste, it is most likely that Isurium would experience the ill effects resulting from his conquest.

The brave Agricola, whose wisdom beamed a

* Gibson's Camden.

† Tacitus.

double lustre on triumphant Rome, after having subdued the Brigantes about the year 79 or 80, resided at York and made it his head-quarters, which shews that Isurium had sunk in the estimation of the Romans, while York was rising into eminence. When Severus resided at the latter place, where he kept his court, it had, at that early period, become a city of considerable extent.

Isurium, however, was a place of great importance till the year 766, when it was attacked with much fury by the Danes, who murdered the greatest part of the inhabitants, and after having committed every species of cruelty, burnt the city to the ground.*

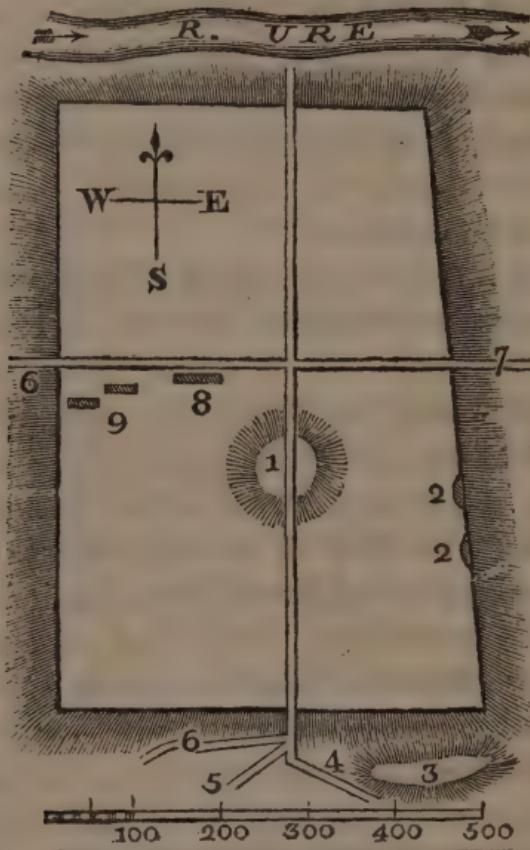
As the inhabitants would, before this melancholy event, dread the fury of their implacable enemies, much property, it is supposed, was buried previous to their entering the city, which may account for the numberless curiosities that have since been found, and future ages may be gratified with many more.

But the most fatal blow given to this once celebrated city, was the turning of the road, which went through it, by removing the bridge over the Ure, to where it now stands, at Boroughbridge, which happened during the reign of the Conqueror.

In the time of the Romans it was defended by a strong wall, a small part of which is yet visible, and the whole easily traced, though even in Leland's time the ruins were slender; who observes, "*Vestigia quædam, sed tenuaria.*" The dimensions, from actual survey made in 1817, are, east and west sides, about 654 yards each; south end, 468; and the

* Higden's Polychron.

north, 401 yards: making a circumference of 2177 yards, as will appear from the plan annexed.



Reference to the Plan.—1, Borough-hill—2, 2, The Walls visible—3, Studforth-hill—4, Ermine-street—5, Road to Knaresborough—6, 6, Roads to Boroughbridge—7, Old Road from York—8, The Church—9, Pavements.

In the times of the Britons, Romans, and Saxons, it was divided by two principal roads, one from south to north, called the Ermine-street,* which passed

* The Ermine-street commenced in the southern parts of the kingdom, passing through London, Royston, Huntingdon, Doncaster, Aldborough, Catterick, Bower, Appleby, to Carlisle.
--CADE on the Roman Roads.

nearly through the centre of it, and over the river Ure, by a wooden bridge, half a mile below the present stone one at Boroughbridge; the other road crossed it at nearly right angles, and is yet called the Roman road. The foundations of these roads were laid by the Romans with stones of great magnitude, which have been frequently dug up.

About 50 yards from the south wall is Stodhart or Studforth-hill, "There is a hill," says Leland, "on the side of the feelde wher the old toun was, "cauled Stotharte, as if it had bene the kepe of a "castelle," which, from its semicircular appearance, one might be induced to suppose that it had been an amphitheatre for celebrating the *Ludi Romani*. It has been imagined that its name is derived from the Latin word *stadium*, which signifies a plot of ground for combatants to perform their exercises in. Drake supposes it to be an outwork for the security of the town, the great military road coming close by it. The hill has, however, of late years, been ploughed, and the appearance of its former greatness is no more.

The following, which is the substance of a letter from the Reverend Mr. Morris, vicar of that place, to Bishop Gibson, the continuator of Camden, will shew the vast quantities of Roman coin, &c. which were formerly dug up here.

"In the late civil wars, as some workmen were digging a cellar, they met with a sort of vault, leading, as it is said, to the river. If of Roman work, (for it has not yet been ascertained,) it might probably be a repository for the dead. The coins, generally of brass, but some few of silver, are mostly of Constantine and Carausius. There are some of Maximian

Dioclesian, Valerian, Severus, Pertinax, Aurelius, and other Emperors; as well as of Faustina and Julia. They meet with little Roman heads of brass, and have formerly found coined pieces of gold, with chains of the same metal; but none of late. About two years ago were found, four signet polished stones, three of which were carnelions. The first had a horse upon it, and a stump of laurel shooting out five branches. The second, a Roman sitting with a sacrificing dish in one hand, and resting the other on a spear. The third, a Roman, if not Pallas, with a spear in one hand, wearing a helmet, with a shield on the back, or on the other arm, and under that something like a quiver hanging to the knee. The fourth, of a purple colour, has a Roman head like Severus, or Antonine. Several pavements have been found, about a foot under ground, compassed about with big stones, about an inch square; but within are small stones of a quarter of that size, wrought into knots and flowers after the Mosaic fashion. No altars are met with, but pieces of urns and old glass are common."

The house most famed for curiosities was kept, in 1736, by a person of the name of Aldburgh, since that by a female dwarf, and at present by a person of the name of Pibus. Here is shewn a Roman pavement, in great preservation, about 18 inches below the surface, first discovered in 1731; and in the same room are many other ancient remains, particularly a votive stone, found at Deuil Cross in 1776; and in the garden behind are the remains of a Roman altar, found about the year 1782. In another house, at a small distance, is a beautiful tessellated pavement, composed of small squares of black and white brick, inclosed in a neat red border.

As most of this ancient city is in grass, and has seldom been turned with the plough, vast treasures remain to be discovered in ages yet to come.

In 1770, as some workmen were throwing up

ground for the purpose of making a road within the city, they discovered the foundations of a range of buildings, 226 feet long and 18 broad, running from S. E. to N. W.* These were most likely the relicks of those buildings burnt by the Danes, when they entered the city in 766 : They appeared about three feet thick and five below the present surface.

In 1772, some very large stones were dug up, supposed to be part of the Eastern Gate or Portal.

In 1794, the foundations of the city wall being laid open for the barbarous purpose of getting out the stone, the breadth was discovered to be about 15 feet, and the depth nearly of the same dimensions. The first 7 feet were composed of rough grit, mixed with lime and sand ; the other eight composed of large pebbles or paving stone,† laid in a bed of blue clay, and the interstices filled up with hard cement of lime, sand, and gravel ; near the foundation were discovered part of a sacrificing vessel, pieces of Urns, several pieces of Millstone grit, horns of Deer sawed off, the head of a Cow in brass, and another supposed to be the figure of Isis ; this diety, as Burton supposed in his Antoninus, as well as others, been worshipped by the ancient Britons.

In the centre of the city is BOROUGH-HILL, formerly 4 yards high and 33 in diameter where probably the Britons had their court of Justice, Markets, and places for sacrificing.

* A Plan of which, drawn by the Rev. John Carter, then curate, is shewn in the house of Mr. Pibus.

† The north side was opened and stones taken out for the paving of the street of Boroughbridge.

In 1683, the upper part of this hill was taken down, when there were found two bases of pillars of regular order, the foundation walls of a considerable building laid open, tessellated pavements, large stones of coarse grit with joints for cramping, sacrificing vessels, flews or hollow square pipes for the conveyance of smoke or warm air, bones, and horns of beasts, chiefly Stags, an Ivory needle, and a Copper Roman style or pin.*

Upon this eminence the inhabitants assemble to elect Members to represent this Borough in Parliament, a privilege granted to them in 1558.† The right of election is in the inhabitants paying scot and lot. In 1820 this Borough was contested, when the numbers polled were as follow: Henry Fynes, and G. C. Antrobus, esqrs. 40 each; and John Pringle, and —— Bryant, esqrs. 7 each; the whole being split votes makes the total 47. The inhabitants paying Poor's Rates, residing outside of the ancient walls claiming the right of voting, were rejected. The Duke of Newcastle's Bailiff is the returning Officer.

In 1808, on the south side of this village, several Urns containing burnt bones, were discovered with a Lacrymatory, a Fibula, and 18 human Skeletons; about the same time were found a silver coin of Titus, one of Domitian, one of Alectus, and one of Constantius, who died at York, about the year 306.

In 1811 a Roman Monument was dug up, with the following inscription, on a plain unornamented stone.

* Drake's Ebor.

† Oldfield's Representative History.

DM
FIL CVIE
COLUGS
KARIS
C.M.P.
F. CVR

The following ingenious explanation of this monument is given by a person in the Gentleman's Magazine for October, 1811.

Diis manibus. Filius. (una cum) civitate, collugens karissimi claram memoriam Patris, (hoc monumentum) fieri curavit.

"Sacred to the divine manes. A son lamenting, in common with the city, the honourable memory of a beloved Father, caused this monument to be erected."

It was in the possession of the late Mr. JAMES FLINTOFF, of Boroughbridge, whose leisure hours were, for many years, devoted to the laudable purpose of snatching from destruction, those relicks of antiquities that are frequently brought to view; nor were his exertions unavailing, as the collections he made of Coins, Urns, Rings, Lachrymatories, &c. are rarely to be met with. He had a brass coin of Domitian, which was found closely wedged between the front teeth of a skull; several of the teeth are perfect.

Edward II. granted the extraordinary privilege to the inhabitants of trying, condemning, and executing criminals,—and the scene of action, it should seem, was Borough-Hill. The Gallows was afterwards removed to a place called Gibbet-Hill.

The Church,

supposed by DRAKE to have been built out of the

ruins* of Isurium, is a Vicarage dedicated to St. Andrew. The Dean and Chapter of York are patrons. In the church-yard, on a stone, is cut in relief, the half-length of a Woman in a Saxon habit, in the attitude of praying, which time has much defaced.

Within the Church, on a flat stone, inlaid with brass, is the figure of a Knight in armour, on his shield the arms of Aldburgh—argent, on a fess dancette, between three cross crosslets, batone azure, under his feet on a scroll is written, *William de Aldburgh*, probably lord of the manor. This appears to be the only monument in the church that escaped the ruthless hands of the reformers in the Civil wars of Charles I. On the outside of the north wall appears a small Monument with a Shield above it, thus quartered: first, a fess, below it three cross crosslets, for Aldburgh. Second, three Greyhounds couchant, for Mauleverer. Third, a chevron sable between three crosslets, gules. Fifth, argent, on a chevron sable, five Bucks' Heads, caboshed. Sixth, Aldburgh. And on the outside of the Vestry wall, is a figure of Mercury, about two feet five inches high, much injured by time.

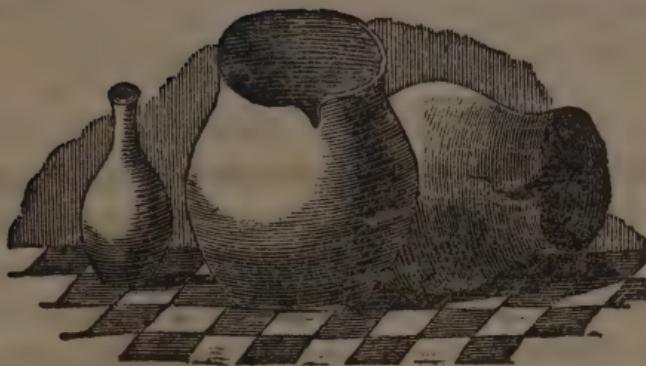
The family of Aldburgh resided here as proprietors for many ages, and the last in the male line remained here till 1727; and it is said resided at what is now the Crown Inn, Boroughbridge.

The lordship of this village was in the Conqueror's reign, the estate of Ribald de Middleham, bro-

* The Churches of Boroughbridge, Myton, and Ouseburn, are also built out of these ruins.

ther of Alan surnamed Niger, earl of Brittany and Richmond, which descended to Ralph his son and heir, and was by him given to the monks of Fountains for the health of his father and mother's souls. How it came to be alienated from that religious house, does not appear; but in so long a time, and so replete with troubles and changes, it can be no wonder to see it in the crown in the time of Edward II. who having created his favourite, Piers de Gaveston, earl of Cornwall, among other estates, ordered the Sheriff of Yorkshire to give him possession of this manor of Aldburgh, and afterwards gave him a charter* of free warrant in all the demesne lands of that lordship; but he being taken off by the Barons, it reverted to the crown.

* Magna Britannia.





NEWBY HALL,

THE seat of The Right Hon. LORD GRANTHAM four miles from Ripon, and 12 from Harrogate; is situated on the north bank of the river Ure. It is usually said, but on what authority we cannot learn, to be built after a design of Sir Christopher Wren, in 1705. The late Mr. Weddell built the Wings, one of which contains the Statue Gallery. The Dining Room was built by his present Lordship. The two Dogs, in Portland Stone, on either side of the Portico, were copied from Alcibiades' Dog at Duncombe Park.

The Entrance Hall

Is adorned with an excellent Organ, on the front of which is a Fawn holding a Syrinx; on the top of that, a Lion with a Cupid on his back, playing on a Lyre. Here is a fine Picture of St. Margaret, a copy from Annibal Carracci; a beautiful Landscape, with a group of Cattle, by Rosa di Tivoli; a Florentine Table, inlaid with 171 specimens of Marble, and two others of Egyptian Granite, on which are a Negro's head in Basalt, and a Bust, unknown.

In the Great Staircase

Are two fine Columns of beautiful Cipollini Marble, with Pilasters of the same; behind which stands a Table of Cicilian Jasper, of large dimensions, upon a Frame richly carved and gilt. Above this is a Picture of Judith shewing the Head of Holofernes to the People, by Calabresi. On each side is a small Bas-Relief, one representing Antoninus Pius, and the other the Triumph of Aurelian, where the celebrated Zenobia Queen of Palmyra, was led a captive in chains of gold.

The Library,

Which is spacious, contains a valuable collection of Books, and is much admired for the richness of the Painting. The Ceiling is supported by four elegant fluted Pillars, with enriched Corinthian Capitals, divided into compartments, and superbly painted with subjects of ancient Mythology, by Zucchi: a door at one end leads to the

Statue Gallery,

Which has long been the admiration of all who have seen it, Amateurs as well as Artists, and allowed to contain the best private collection of ancient Sculpture in the kingdom. The Gallery is divided into three Apartments, and the Statues are arranged in the following manner:—

FIRST APARTMENT. A Silenus—two Urns—a Bust of *Hercules*, on a Tripod, decorated with Basso-Relievos, representing various figures of Bacchantes—a Dacian King—Epicurus—Galatea—a

Dog's-head, on a Pillar of antique Marble—a Bust of Caracalla—Geta—Septimus Severus—Ganymede three circular Basso-Relievos, after the antique.

SECOND APARTMENT. A Bust of *Jupiter*—Faustina—*Minerva*—a Bust of Caligula—a Bust, unknown—*Venus**—a *sitting Muse*—Brutus—a Bust, unknown. In the niches, a Boy playing a Pipe—and a *Terminus*.

THIRD APARTMENT. A Bust of young Brutus—a Bust of Lucilla—a Sarcophagus (*vide page 129*)—an antique Tripod, with a Bust of the late William Weddell, Esq. by Nollekins—a Tripod, on which is a Stork with a Snake in its beak—a large antique Bath of veined Marble, grey and white,

"The most remarkable marble in Mr. Weddell's collection, is *Venus*, a statue five feet one inch and a half high, in the attitude of the Medicean; both arms, and the right leg from the knee, are modern; and the head also, having been lost, is replaced by a beautiful head of *Pudicitia* of a suitable size, the veiled part having been worked to the resemblance of hair by the sculptor, Pacilli. This fine fragment had remained for a long time in the vaults of the Barberini Palace, from whence it was purchased by Gavin Hamilton, who exchanged it with Pacilli. Jenkins possessed himself of it, and found a purchaser in Mr. Weddell. The antique parts are of genuine Greek performance, and it has been considered as the best *Statue* of *Venus* which has hitherto been brought to England."

"Heyne, also, in his disquisition on the statues of *Venus* observes, concerning this in particular, that it is taller than the *Venus de Medicis*, and represents a female of fuller growth. A bracelet is marked out on the upper part of the right arm. The marble is beautifully compact, and of a yellowish hue, retaining the ancient polish." DALLAWAY on Statuary and Sculpture, p. 345."

9 feet in length, 3 in height, and 3 in breadth, which is said to contain 214 gallons; it rests on four large feet representing the paws of a lion, with a Lion's Head sculptured above each of them; the feet, as well as the cover, are modern—Bacchus and Satyr—a Bust of Minerva—Apollo—a Bust of Alexander—Fawn Dancing—a Bust of Augustus—a Roman Senator on a small Sarcophagus, with Bacchanals and Satyrs—three circular Basso-Relievos, after the antique.

The most esteemed in this collection, are the Statue of Venus, purchased at Rome by Mr. Weddell, and formerly well known by the name of the Barberini Venus, as it was originally in the possession of that family—the Sitting Muse—and the Busts of Minerva, Hercules, and Jupiter. From the Library you pass through the Billiard Room to

The Drawing Room,

which is hung with Tapestry of the celebrated Gobelins Manufactory, at Paris, which for richness and beauty cannot be excelled. The subjects are Venus rising out of the sea—Venus requesting Vulcan to complete the arms of Æneas—Vertumnus and Pomona—Diana and Endymion. There are also two Pier Glasses, 8 feet long and 5 broad, and under each, on a superb frame, is a large Table of the most beautiful Verd antique. The Ceiling is divided into compartments, elegantly wrought and richly gilt; in which are the four Seasons—Diana accompanied by Nymphs—Venus and the Graces—Phæton attended by the Hours; all exquisitely painted by Zucchi.

Lord Grantham's Room

is ornamented with a Chimney-piece and Table of Egyptian Granite. In this Room is a Portrait of the late William Weddell, Esq. by Staveley, of York, copied from one by Sir Joshua Reynolds; here are also Portraits of the first Lord Grantham, painted at Vienna.

Lady Grantham's Morning Room.

This Room, 20 feet square, is fitted up with the greatest taste. Besides a select collection of Books handsomely bound, it contains the Statues of a Muse—a Girl crying, with a Bird's-nest—a Boy laughing—and the Rape of the Sabines in alabaster—excellent Portraits of the present Lord and Lady Grantham, the Right Hon. Frederick John Robinson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir Lowrie Cole, by Lawrence; and the Hon. Frederick W. Robinson, by Robinson, of Leeds—also several small Portraits of the younger branches of the present family, by Adam Buck—a Painting of a Female, unknown—and a Drawing of London Bridge, by Westall. As a modern furnished room, this is the most elegant in the house.

In the Dining Room,

38 feet by 24 feet, which was built in 1808, is a very handsome Chimney-piece, of black and veined Marble, and three large alabaster Urns, in niches.

The Vestibule.

Here are several Basso-Relievos, after the antique; two Figures of Dacian Kings on Lion's Heads, and two Corinthian Pillars, handsomely painted by Mr. Williamson of Ripon.

RIPLEY,

THE seat of Sir William Amcotts Ingilby, Bart. is a small market town, situated about half a mile south of the river Nidd, on an advantageous bank, and well wooded. The market has fallen into disuse.

Sir Thomas de Ingilby, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, married Catherine, daughter and heiress of —— Ripley, of Ripley, Esq. about the year 1378; in which family this estate has continued 447 years.

RIPLEY CASTLE was much enlarged by the late baronet; and appears now a spacious elegant mansion, embattled only for ornament, except the lodge and the great tower, which still retain their original traces of caution, strength, and security. In one of the chambers of the tower is the following sentence, carved on the frieze of the wainscot:

“In the yeire of owre Ld. M. D. L. V. was this
“howse buyldyd, by Sir Wylyam Ingilby, knight;
“Phillip, and Marie, reigning that time.”

In the great staircase is an elegant Venetian window, in the divisions of which, on stained glass, are a series of escutcheons, displaying the principal quarterings, and intermarriages of the Ingilby family, since their settling at Ripley. In the Hall are several family portraits.

The Church is a rectory, dedicated to All-Saints, of which Sir William Amcotts Ingilby, Bart. is patron. In it are several monuments of the In-

gilby family; and in the church-yard is a very uncommon pedestal of an ancient cross, with eight niches, intended, probably, for kneeling in.

Over the entrance into the Free-school, is the following inscription:—

“This School was built by Mary Ingilby, in the year 1702; and endowed, with part of the fortune of Catherine Ingilby; being the two youngest daughters of Sir William Ingilby, of Ripley, in the county of York, baronet.”

The gardens, which are extensive and ornamented with greenhouses and hot houses, excelled by none in the north of England, are, by the liberality of the present Baronet, open for public inspection every Friday.



BRIMHAM CRAGS.

These celebrated Druidical monuments are in the parish of Kirby-Malzeard, distant nine miles from Ripon, and ten from Knaresbrough and Harrogate; and stand on a rude plain, and beneath it is a deep vale, wooded with Birch, Holly, &c. through which runs the river Nidd. Many of the stones are in groups, and some in single masses. Nothing can equal the astonishment on first arriving at the summit, upon beholding, beneath, a large flat of about 40 acres, covered with stones of immense magnitude, and of forms the most various, and most difficult to describe. Two of the rocks, each about 30 feet square, have been completely separated, leaving a

space nearly 4 feet wide, exhibiting such an exact conformity of projections and depressions as to convince the observer that they once formed a solid mass.

The Rocking Stone.

Mr. Rooke most accurately examined these monuments, whose account was read before the Antiquarian Society in 1786, and has, in the eighth volume of the Archaeologia, given two plates, with a great variety of figures. In his remarks on the Rocking Stones, which he discovered among these enormous groups, he observes, “this is a most extraordinary group of rocks, in which there seems to be a kind of uniformity preserved. On the top are three* Rocking Stones; the middle one rests upon a kind of pedestal, and is supposed to be about 100 tons weight; on each side is a small one. On examining the stone, it appeared to have been shaped to a small knob at the bottom, to give it motion, though my guide, who was 70 years old, born on the moors, and well acquainted with these rocks, assured me that the stone had never been known to rock; however, on my making trial round it, I found it moved with great ease. The astonishing increase of motion with the little force I gave it, made me apprehensive that the equilibrium might be destroyed, but on examining it, I found it so truly balanced, that there was no danger of its falling. The construction of this equipoised stone must have been by artists well skilled in the powers of mathematics. It is indeed the most extraordinary Rocking Stone

* In this group, four will now be found to rock.

I ever met with; and it is somewhat as extraordinary that it should never have been discovered before; and that it should move so easily after so many years of rest." Several others may now be found, the largest of which adjoins

The Cannon Rocks,

which are very curious, and claim the particular attention of most visitors. The diameter of the perforation of one of them is about 12 inches, and is nearly uniform from end to end: it penetrates a huge bulk of rock, and is easily accessible at the lower point; but the other terminates at the opposite side, where the craggy ridge rises to a great height, and the opening is inaccessible as well as invisible.

There is one stone seemingly of the idol kind, consisting of many large round cake-shaped stones, one above another, so as to form a sort of column of about 19 feet high, and 46 in circumference; and near a weaver's shop, situated beneath the crags, is a small circular Mount, on which is a rectangular natural Stone, quite erect, about 13 feet broad, and called by the country people the *Noon Stone*, because the meridian appears, by the shining of the sun upon it.

In 1792 the late Right Hon. Lord Grantley built a house in the centre of these rocks, fit for the reception and accommodation of persons whose curiosity might prompt them to visit this World of Wonders!

HAREWOOD HOUSE.

HAREWOOD HOUSE, the seat of the Earl of Harewood, is eight miles from Leeds, eight from Harrogate, and ten from Knaresbrough. This magnificent and justly admired mansion, was built by the late Mr. John Muschamp, of Harewood, under the directions of Mr. Adams, of London, and Mr. Carr, of York. The foundation was laid in March, 1759, by the late Earl Harewood, whose father, Henry Lascelles, Esq. purchased the estate in 1739, of the trustees of the late John Boulter, Esq. It is situated on the top of a hill fronting to the south, and commanding "a rich home view over fields and woods, with one slight exception, nearly all his own."— "This," says the late Dr. Whittaker, "is a fortunate place, blessed with much natural beauty and fertility, and in the compass of a country village, with nearly an entire, though dismantled castle, a modern palace surrounded by a wide extent of pleasure grounds and plantations, and a parish-church filled with unmutilated sculptures of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries."

The whole length of the building is 248 feet 6 inches, and the width 85 feet; consisting of a centre and two wings, displaying all the richness of Corinthian architecture. The apartments are numerous and large, and finished in the first style of elegance, and with great taste. The ceilings are (many of them,) richly ornamented from designs of Rebecci and others; and the whole of this princely mansion is fitted up with so much costly elegance, yet useful-

ness evidently united, that no elaborate description can do it justice. The following sketch of the principal rooms, we hope, may prove useful to visitors, which, through the liberality of the noble proprietor, may be viewed every Saturday, from eleven till four o'clock in the afternoon.

The wings of the north front are enriched with emblematical medallions representing Liberty and Britannia, Agriculture and Commerce, by Collins, from the designs of Zucchi. In the centre is a handsome Pediment, supported by six Corinthian columns, 30 feet high, which compose the entrance, guarded by two Sphinx, executed in stone, by Richardson, of Doncaster.

The HALL, 42 feet long and 31 wide, adorned with sixteen Wood Columns of the Doric order, painted in imitation of Porphyry marble; and in niches are the following Statues, in imitation of bronze:—Bacchante, Flora, Night, Minerva, Iris, and Enterpe. The walls are decorated with several basso-relievos, after the antique, representing trophies of war; and over the mantle-piece is the triumph of Mars and Neptune, by Collins.

The LIBRARY, 33 feet by 22, is neatly fitted up, and contains a good collection of books. The ceiling is elegant, with basso-relievos in stucco, finely executed by Rose, and embellished with designs from Grecian mythology, by Rebecci. Over the mantle-piece is a sacrifice to Homer, in imitation of sculpture; and bronze busts of Newton, Machiavel, Dante, Petrarch, Boccacio, and Sappho; and seven

paintings by Rebecci, ornament this room, in the centre of which is a billiard-table.

The Earl of Harewood's DRESSING ROOM, 24 feet by 18, has, over a white marble chimney-piece, a handsome pier glass, 7½ feet by 5. Here are eight views of foreign sea-ports, and the following portraits, viz: the Duke of Wellington, late Mr. Pitt, the Right Hon. Countess of Harewood, and Miss Emily Hale; also the late Lady Harewood, Marquis Cornwallis, General Phipps, &c.

The COUCH or BATH ROOM, 25 feet by 11, besides two large oval glasses, contains portraits of the first Lord Harewood and his first wife.

STATE BED ROOM is 27 feet by 18, the furniture of which is green and gold, and within an alcove, supported by two fluted pillars, is the bed, superbly hung with furniture of the same; and, over a handsome white marble chimney-piece, is a beautiful Chinese painting, on glass; here are also portraits of the first Earl of Harewood, in a Spanish dress, and his Lady, (second Lady Harewood,) in the character of Penseroso, with her infant daughter Frances, (the Lady Frances Douglas); also a glass, 8 feet high, and 4 feet 8 inches wide. The ceiling of this room is richly ornamented by Rose with figures of Bacchus, Ariadne, Diana and Endymion, Venus and Adonis, Cephalus and Procris, and in the centre is Cocles, a Roman officer, throwing himself from his horse into the Tiber. Adjoining is the

STATE DRESSING Room, 30 feet by 22, fitted up in the same style of elegance. Here are portraits of the Countess of Harrington, and Lady Worsley,

by Sir Joshua Reynolds; and four pier glasses.—The chimney-piece, of white marble, supported by Corinthian columns, is elegant, and the ceiling finely executed in stucco, by Rose, add to the beauty of this room.

The SALOON, 36 feet by 24, is ornamented by two beautiful white marble fire-places, with pedestals on the top, each supported by two pillars, and inclosing circular basso-relievos, after the antique, representing sacrifices to Venus, and to Love and Wine.—Here are paintings of Knaresbrough, Richmond, and Harewood Castles, Aisgarth Fors, and Plumpton Rocks, by Dall and Turner: the furniture is green and gold. On each side of the door is a recess, supported by two Corinthian pillars. Under two elegant oval glasses are two beautiful book-cases, covered with slabs of dove marble. The ceiling is ornamented with paintings of Venus in a sea-car, and Phæton in the chariot of the sun. By throwing up the sashes you can walk out upon the portico, from which you have a fine view of the grounds before the south front, which was originally a rough hill, but is now beautifully sloped down with great taste and judgment, at the foot of which is a sheet of water that greatly improves the scenery; and in the park, at a distance, a handsome temple rears its head.

The YELLOW DRAWING ROOM, 30 feet by 22, is hung with yellow damask, and bordered with silver. Here are four highly finished looking-glasses, and a ceiling richly ornamented in stucco, with a carpet to correspond. On a wood column, painted in imitation of Porphyry marble, is a fine bust of the late Mr. Pitt, and over the door are portraits of the first

Lord Lascelles, by Hopner, and the present Earl of Harewood, by Jackson.

The WHITE DRAWING ROOM, which, with the Gallery, seldom fails to attract the particular notice of strangers, is 38 feet by 21, hung with white damask, and bordered with gold. Here are five magnificent looking glasses, richly ornamented with gilt figures; and under two of them, on gilt frames, are elegant semi-circular marble sideboards, inlaid and beautifully painted; a full-length portrait of the first Lord Harewood, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; and one of the first Earl, in his parliamentary robes, by Hopner. The chimney-piece is of verd antique and white marble; and the ceiling, which terminates in a cove, is richly ornamented with gold, intermixed with the figures of Apollo, Juno, Bacchante, Venus and Cupid,

The GALLERY, 77 feet long and 24 wide, occupies the west wing, and contains, amongst a great variety of rich furniture, two very elegant knee-hole tables, and a large library table. On the west side are four superb French mirrors, 9 feet 5 inches high, and 7 feet 6 inches wide, under which are four elegant sideboards, with two beautiful slabs to each, the lower one raised a little from the floor; executed by Fisher, of York, and the frames designed by Mr. Chippendale, of London. Over a chimney-piece of white marble, richly ornamented with the triumph of Venus, and supported by two nymphs, (by Vanguilder), is a French mirror, 9 feet 5 by 7 feet 6, on each side is an oval mirror, exquisitely ornamented with glass chandeliers. This room is lighted by seven

windows, three of which are Egyptian, with pillars and pilasters, painted to imitate verd antique marble, by Mr. Hutchinson, of London. Over the seven windows are mock curtains, hanging in festoons, and apparently ready to let down, formed of wood in so masterly a manner as to deceive every beholder, from a design of Mr. Chippendale. Here are six flower vases on tripods carved and gilt; and in the corners, placed on pedestals, are the following busts in white marble, viz. Faustina, Homer, Caracalla, and Commodus. Over the doors are portraits of the Right Hon. the first Countess of Harewood, and Lady Mary Ann York, by Hopner. The ceiling, by Rose, is esteemed the first of its kind in the kingdom; the paintings, by Rebecci, are admirably executed, and represent the seasons, intermixed with the following figures from heathen mythology, viz. the Judgment of Paris; Vulcan presenting a helmet to Jupiter, with the Cyclops. &c.; Europa, Jupiter and Juno, trying Venus for marrying Vulcan; Aurora in her triumphal car; Mercury holding Medusa's head cut off by order of Minerva; a Sacrifice to Ceres; Venus in her triumphal car, drawn by two doves, attended by the Graces; Neptune in his car, drawn by sea-horses, and holding in his hand a trident; an Assembly of all the Gods and Goddesses; a Feast of Bacchus; and Apollo and the Muses.—There are other beauties in this room which require to be seen to be duly and properly appreciated.

The DINING ROOM is 39 feet by 20, with a large recess. Over a chimney-piece of white marble are Venus and Cupid, in stucco. Here is a portrait of

the late Mr. Pitt, by Hopner, and another of the late Mr. Percival, by Lawrence. The walls are ornamented with the following designs, by Zucchi, viz. the Seasons; a Grecian Dance; the Binding of Bacchus with Bands of Ivy; the Rape of Helen; and Festival of Bacchus. The ceiling is stucco, by Rose, with designs from Grecian Mythology, by Rebecci.

The MUSIC ROOM, 32 feet by 30, is ornamented with four large paintings, by Zucchi, viz. a Ruin in Dalmatia; the Pantheon at Rome; an Italian Seaport, and an Italian Market; and over the chimney-piece is a full-length portrait of the late Mrs. Hale, by Reynolds. The ceiling, in stucco, by Rose, is divided into compartments, and superbly painted by Rebecci; in the centre is the Judgment of Midas against Apollo, encircled by Minerva and the Muses; and in the corners are the four Quarters of the Globe. Under two glasses, 8 feet by 4 feet 4, are beautiful inlaid tables: and from the centre of the ceiling is suspended a most superb chandelier.

In the CIRCULAR ROOM, 20 feet in diameter, is a large pier glass, so placed that each object reflects seven representations. The ceiling terminates in a dome, and is supported by 16 pilasters, with Ionic capitals, and richly ornamented with an antique Marriage; the Rape of Proserpine; a Group of the Muses; Jupiter, Juno, and Neptune, petitioning a Roman Emperor, exquisitely painted by Milo; and four others of Boys playing, by Zucchi.

The GREAT STAIRCASE is decorated with the triumphs of Bacchus and Venus; Birth of Venus;

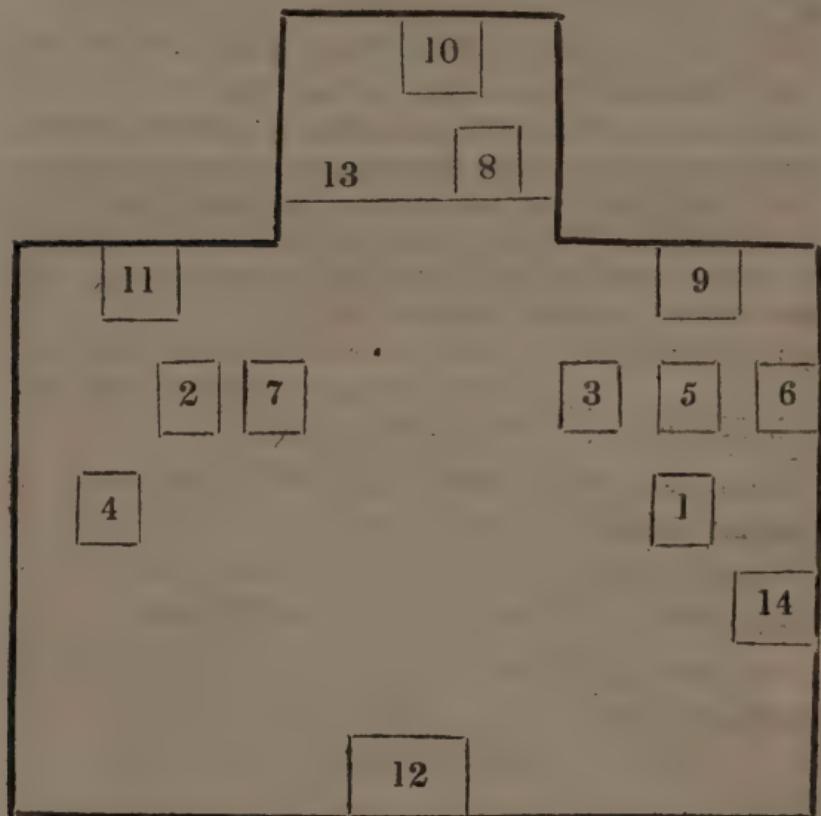
Aurora in her Car,—all by Zucchi; and a View of the House and Grounds, by Dall. The walls are painted in imitation of Sienna, and the columns are of Porphyry marble, by Mr. Hutchinson.

The taste displayed in the Pleasure Grounds and Gardens, corresponds with the magnificence of the House: they comprise nearly 150 acres, laid out by Brown, at the expence of about £16,000. A short walk from the north side of the house brings you to the ancient

Church,

surrounded by a thick grove of trees, which, by their embowering shade, give to it a peculiar air of solemnity: the west end is beautifully mantled with ivy, and opens into the pleasure grounds. In number, and perfect preservation of the tombs of its Lords, this church probably surpasses every parish church in the county; and as virtue and honest patriotism are almost, on all occasions, held up to us as models deserving our imitation, this place has been pointed out by all historians as most sacred, for it contains the relics of the virtuous judge, Sir William Gascoigne, of Gawthorpe, who was, while trying one of the Prince of Wales' favourites, insulted upon the bench by the Prince himself, afterwards Henry V. The judge resolutely committed him, and declared “He would have the laws respected.” This upright judge discovered equally his resolution and integrity in refusing to try Archbishop Scrope for high treason, an office which another judge, who was not so scrupulous, assumed and pursued to a fatal point for that prelate.

In the choir are six altar tombs of white marble; and, as strangers are generally at a loss to discover to whom they belong, we subjoin the annexed outline, from Whitaker's *Loidis and Elmete*, which will show their respective situations; and which, he says, "may be thus appropriated, some with certainty, and the rest with the highest probability,"



1. Sir William Gascoigne, of Gawthorpe, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of England, in his robes and coif, as of old, covering his whole head, an antique purse at his girdle; and Elizabeth his Wife, daughter and co-heir of Sir William Mowbray, of Kirklington.

2. Sir Richard Redman, and Elizabeth his Wife, daughter and co-heir of Sir William Aldburgh, of Harewood Castle.

3. Sir William Ryther, of Ryther, Knt. and Sybille his Wife, the other daughter and co-heir of Sir William Aldburgh.
4. Sir Richard Redman, grandson of the former, and Elizabeth his Wife, daughter of Sir William Gascoigne, of Gawthorpe.
5. Sir John Nevile, of Wormesley, who died A. 22 Edward IV. or 1482.
6. Is more uncertain than any of the rest. It is by some supposed to commemorate a Frank of Alwoodly, with his Wife, and by others, a Thwaites and his Wife.
7. A flat slab to William Lodge, obiit, 1689.
8. A flat slab to Edmund Bonlter, obiit, 1726.
9. Bust of Sir Thomas Dennison, Knt. a judge in the King's Bench, whose veneration for chief justice Gascoigne, induced him to order his own remains to be laid beside those of the great ornament of the same bench. He died September 8, 1765; and under a well cut bust of the judge is an inscription, attributed to his friend Lord Mansfield.
10. Window.—11. Vestry door.—12. West entrance.—13.
14. A monument to —— Fairfax, of the Middle Temple, London, Esq. obiit, 1759.

There is no other memorial of the Earl of Strafford than his initials on the altar rails.

The six altar tombs only are noticed by Dr. Whitaker as being without names or inscriptions.

A plesant walk through a part of the plantations brings you to

The Castle,

nearly all covered with ivy, situated on the steep slope of a hill, rising southward, and commanding an extensive view of Wharfdale. The building of this castle may be, according to Dr. Whitaker, ascribed to Robert de Romillie, the first grantee from the Conqueror, or one of his immediate descendants; and rebuilt by Sir William Aldburgh, in

the reign of Edward III. In Camden's time it was "a tolerably neat and strong castle; which, he says, was reduced to a skeleton in the late civil wars.—The ingenious Mr. King is of opinion that it was built by Robert de Lisle, in the time of Edward I. and improved and perfected by Sir William de Aldburgh, in the time of Edward III.

This castle, from its present ruins, appears to have been in figure a parallelogram, having its sides in the direction of the cardinal points of the compass. It has two square towers on its south-east and south-west angles, the first considerably the largest; they both contain four stories one above the other: the places for the floors are yet to be discerned, each of which had a fire-place, and a good light.* The principal entrance has been from the north-east, and beneath a square turret, a little to the north of the centre of that side, adorned with the shields of Aldburgh and Baliol. Between these is the predestinarian motto of the founder, "*bat sal be sal.*" This gate or entrance was just large enough for a man to enter on horseback, and within it is a groove for a large portcullis. A small apartment over the space between the outer and inner door-way of this tower, has been the domestic oratory,† richly adorned with shields of arms of the following families,—Sutton, Aldburgh, Baliol, Baliol with a label for difference, Aldburgh, Thweng, Bordesly or Grauncester, Aldburgh impaling Sutton, Constable, Ross, Vipont. Sir William Dugdale, in his survey, calls this little apartment over the porch,

* Grose's Antiquities.

† Whitaker's Loidis and Elmete.

the chapel. In the great room, on the ground floor, in a recess near the west wall, is, what has generally been called, an altar tomb, of great elegance and beauty, and cotemporary with the building which the late Dr. Whitaker supposes to be an ancient side-board.*

For a more circumstantial account of the apartments in this venerable building, we must beg to refer the reader to King's account of it in *Archæologia*, vol. vi. and Dr. Whitaker's *Loidis and Elmete*; see also *Camden* and *Grose*.

This castle and manor, soon after the conquest, appear to be in possession of William de Meschines, in right of his wife, Cecilia de Romille; and after passing through various families, we find them in the time of Edward III. in that of the Aldburghs. Sir William Aldburgh left two daughters, between whom his estates were divided; Elizabeth marrying to her second husband Sir Richard Redmayne; and Sybille, Sir William Ryther, in the time of Richard II.; which two families seem to have held them till about the 38th of Elizabeth, each inhabiting the house alternately. In that reign they came into the possession of the Gascoignes, of Gawthorpe, the daughter and heir of that family marrying Thomas Wentworth, of Wentworth Woodhouse, Esq. whose eldest son, William, was created a Baronet in 1611, and whose grandson was the unfortunate Earl of Strafford, who lost his life on the scaffold in 1641. In the Wentworth family they continued during four generations, but having contracted great debts during

* Whitaker's *Loidis and Elmete*.

the civil wars, in order to discharge them the castle and estate were sold to Sir John Cutler,* of parsimonious memory, and Sir John Lewis, who, with Harewood, bought also Ledstone. On a partition, this place, with its dependencies, fell to the share of Cutler, who sometimes resided at Gawthorpe, the castle being then completely dismantled.† He left it to his only daughter Elizabeth, wife of John Roberts, Earl of Radnor, with a remainder in failure of issue, to his relation John Boulter, Esq. who took possession on the decease of this countess, in 1696. Of his trustees this manor was purchased about the year 1739, by Henry Lascelles, Esq. father of the first Lord Harewood, who spent the best part of a long life in improving and adorning a situation so peculiarly capable of both.

The family of the Lascelles is very ancient, and appears from a pedigree in Loidis and Elmete to have descended from John de Lascelles, of Hinderskelfe, and who held lands there A. D. 1315, 9th of Edward II.

On the 9th of July, 1790, Edwin Lascelles, the first Lord Harewood, was advanced to the peerage; and at his decease, 25th of January, 1795, was succeeded by Edward, the late Lord, who was created

* Cutler saw tenants break, and houses fall;
For very want he could not build a wall.
His only daughter in a stranger's pow'r;
For very want he could not pay a dow'r.
A few grey hairs his reverend temples crown'd;
'Twas very want that sold them for two pound.

POPS.

† Whitaker's Loidis and Elmete.

Earl of Harewood and Viscount Lascelles, by patent, dated September 7, 1812: he died in 1820, and was succeeded by Henry Lascelles, the present and second Earl of Harewood.

The houses in the village of Harewood are uniformly and handsomely built of stone, consisting of two streets, one running north and south, the other east and west, the latter forming a regular approach to the gateway; and the houses have, at first view, more the appearance of habitations of gentlemen than tenantry.



ALMIAS CLIFF,

That is, *Altar Cliff*; a group of rocks on a high hill, about five miles south-west of Harrogate, which appears at a distance like some stupendous fabric tumbled into ruins. On the summit of this enormous pile are several basins, hollowed in the stone; one of which is fourteen inches deep, and two feet four inches in diameter. Near this basin is a cavity, in the form of a parallelogram.

On the west side of the rock is a fissure, called FAIRY PARLOUR. This cavernous hole, which dips from north-west to nearly south-east, has been explored to a very great length; but where it ends is yet unknown.

Near Fairy Parlour is the remains of a rocking stone, part of which hath been evidently cut away to prevent its moving.

BOLTON PRIORY

Is situated nearly six miles east of Skipton, and sixteen west of Harrogate, surrounded by bold and high grounds, and scarcely seen till the traveller arrives on the spot.

It was founded by William de Meschines, and Cecelia de Romille, his wife, Baroness of Skipton, in 1120, for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine,* to the honour of the Virgin Mary and St. Cuthbert, at Embsay, near Skipton, where it remained near 33 years, when, according to tradition, it was removed to Bolton by Adelizia or Alice de Romille, daughter of the foundress, on the following account, which has been handed down to us by Dr. Johnson, physician at Pontefract, from Dods-worth's MSS.

"The founders of Embsay were now dead, and had left a daughter who adopted her mother's name, Romille, and was married to William Fitz Duncan, (son of Duncan, nephew to David King of Scotland,) which William commanded the Picts and part of the Scotch army in Yorkshire, in 1138. They had issue a son, commonly called the boy of Egremont, who, surviving an elder brother, became the last hope of the family.

"In the deep solitude of the woods, betwixt Bolton and Barden, the wharf suddenly contracts itself to a rocky channel little more than four feet wide, and pours through the tremendous fissure with a ra-

* Burton.

pidity proportioned to its confinement. This place was then, as it is yet, called the Strid, from a feat often exercised by persons of more agility than prudence, who stride from brink to brink, regardless of the destruction which awaits a faltering step. Such, according to tradition, was the fate of young Romille, who, inconsiderately bounding over the chasm with a greyhound in his leash, the animal hung back, and drew his unfortunate master into the torrent.—The forester who accompanied Romille and beheld his fate, returned to the lady Adelizia, and, with despair in his countenance, enquired “What is good for a *bootless bene?*” To which the mother, apprehending that some great calamity had befallen her son, instantly replied, “Endless sorrow.”

The Doctor says, that in Bolton Hall, he has seen the picture of this lady, her son, and dog.*

The ruins of this famous priory are imbosomed in trees, and stand “upon a beautiful curvature of the wharf, sufficiently elevated to protect it from inundations, and low enough for every purpose of picturesque effect. In the latter respect it has no equal among the northern houses, perhaps not in the kingdom.” About a mile above Bolton the valley closes, and both sides of the wharf are overhung by deep embowering woods, from which large masses of grey rock jut out at intervals. This captivating scenery was nearly inaccessible, till of late years, when ridings have been cut on both sides of the river, and the most interesting points laid open by judiciously thinning the woods.

It was dissolved in 1540, Richard Moone, the last prior, when it came into the hands of the crown, in which it remained until 1542, when the site and demesnes, and other estates, were sold to Henry Earl of Cumberland, for £2,490. Sometime afterwards it came into the possession of Richard, the first Earl of Burlington, by marriage of the only daughter and heir of Henry Clifford, the last Earl of Cumberland. It is now the property of the Duke of Devonshire, whose grandfather, William, married the heiress of the last Earl of Burlington.

It was valued at the dissolution at £302. 9s. 3d. in the whole, and £212. 3s. 4d. clear.

This building was surveyed in 1670 by Dr. Johnson, for whose account we refer our readers to Burton and Grose, and make the following extracts from Dr. Whitaker's History of Craven.

"The whole cloister quadrangle has been destroyed. The shell of the church is nearly entire. The nave having been reserved at the dissolution for the use of the Saxon cure, is still a parochial chapel, and, by the attention and good taste of the present exemplary minister, has been restored from a state of delapidation to that of complete repair, and is now as well kept as the neatest English cathedral."

"From the architecture of the church it appears to have been at least 80 years in building. The west front, which greatly resembles the south transept of York cathedral, built about 1230, is extremely beautiful. It is broken into a great variety of surfaces, by small pointed arches, with single shaft columns, and originally gave light to the west end of the

church, by three tall and graceful lancet windows. Over the transept was a tower; the want of this feature at present is the capital defect at Bolton as an object. But instead of this, appears a very singular and misplaced work at the west end,—I mean the base of another tower, with an inscription in front, begun by the last prior, which partly hides and partly darkens the beautiful west front of the church. To compensate, however, for this injury, it is built of the finest masonry, and adorned with shields, statues, and one window of beautiful late Gothic tracery.”

“ North of the high altar is the rich canopy of a tomb within a recess of the wall, beneath which a skeleton was lately found, supposed to have belonged to Lady Margaret Neville. On the south side of the choir are the remains of a chantry, opening into it by a rich ornamented arch beneath, which appears to have been a tomb, with a doorway, as usual, at the head. Under this is the mouth of a vault now almost choaked up with rubbish, but remembered to have nearly crossed the choir, and here, most probably, was the resting place of the Lords of Skipton and Patrons of Bolton.”

“ The cloister-court, containing the Chapter-house, Refectory, Kitchen, Dormitory, &c. with the exception of a few fragments, is destroyed. Much lower, and beneath, at the east end of the church, stood the prior’s lodgings.”

“ On the site of the kitchen stands the school-master’s house, a foundation of the incomparable Robert Boyle. The old school has been modernized by the taste of the present inhabitant, into a light and pleasant dining room. The present school was one

of the offices of the priory, as old as the foundation."

" In the general wreck of the offices of Bolton, the gateway alone escaped. It is a strong square castellated building of late gothic architecture, the outer and inner arch of which having been walled up, an handsome groined and vaulted apartment has been obtained within."

Above this place is seen Barden Tower, crowning the bold banks of the river, and in the beautiful and romantic grounds of Bolton park are many fine woody scenes, admitting occasionally peeps at the river, with rich open distances.

On the right of the road to Bolton priory, and about nine miles from Harrogate, is

Brandrith Crags,

a range of rocks, situate on the edge of a precipice, overlooking a deep and extensive vale called "Kexgill." Here is a rocking stone, whose weight is probably 20 tons; and yet it is easily moved with one hand. On the summit of one of the highest rocks, is a basin,* 3 feet 6 inches in diameter, and 2 feet in depth: here are also several other basins, of smaller dimensions. If we suppose these rocks to have been once shaded with oaks, this place would then exactly answer the description given of the sacred groves and rock altars of the most ancient idolaters.

* *Rock basins*, it has been conjectured, were cut for the purpose of preserving dew, or rain, as it descended from the heavens; which was used by the Druids in their ablutions and sprinklings, performed with vervain and mistletoe.—*Vide Borlase's Hist. of Cornwall.*

A LIST OF THE
RARE INDIGENOUS PLANTS,
In Studley Grounds, &c.

<i>Anagallis tenella</i> , among the grass near the rustic bridge	<i>Lactuca virosa</i> , walls of Fountains Abbey
<i>Atropa Belladonna</i> , among the rocks near Fountains Abbey	<i>Lathraea squamaria</i> , under the trees near the entrance of the gardens
<i>Cardamine amara</i>	<i>Melica uniflora</i>
<i>Carex remota</i>	<i>Menthe rotundifolia</i>
<i>Carex strigosa</i> , near Quebec	<i>Monotropa hypopithys</i>
<i>Chrysosplenium alternisof- mum</i>	<i>Milium effusum</i>
————— <i>oppositifolium</i>	<i>Mentha rotundifolia</i> , near the Abbey
<i>Colchicum autumnale</i> , meadows in the carriage road to Studley	<i>Orchis ustulata</i> , and at Studley lime kilns
<i>Convallaria multiflora</i>	<i>Ophrys Midus avis</i>
<i>Daphne Laureola</i>	<i>Paris quadrifolia</i>
<i>Dianthus Caryophyllus</i> , on the walls of Fountains Abbey	<i>Parnassia palustris</i>
<i>Dipsacus pilosus</i> , under the rocks at Fountains Abbey	<i>Pimpinella magna</i>
<i>Elymus europaeus</i>	<i>Rhamnus frangula</i> & Copgr. ————— <i>catharticus</i> ditto
<i>Fumaria lutea</i> , walls near Fountains Hall	<i>Ribes alpinum</i>
<i>Geum rivale</i> (flore luteo)	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>
<i>Geranium lucidum</i> , walls of Fountains Abbey	————— <i>caesius</i>
<i>Galeobdolon luteum</i>	<i>Stellaria nemorum</i>
<i>Helleborus viridis</i>	<i>Veronica montana</i>
<i>Impatiens noli me tangere</i> , in the Abbey	<i>Aspidium lobatum</i>
	<i>Asplenium Adiantum-nigrum</i> , lane leading to Aldfield from Fountains Hall
	<i>Cyathea fragilis</i> , in Robin Hood's well
	<i>Bryum euspidatum</i>

MACKERSHAW.

<i>Allium oleraceum</i>	<i>Ophrys muscifera</i>
<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>	<i>Primula farinosa</i>
<i>Campanula glomerata</i>	<i>Polygonum Bistorta</i>
<i>Carex pilulifera</i>	<i>Rhamnus catharticus</i>
<i>Chlora perfoliata</i> , and at Studley lime kilns	— — — <i>Frangula</i>
<i>Convallaria majalis</i>	<i>Rubus saxatilis</i>
<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	<i>Satyrium viride</i>
<i>Galanthus nivalis</i> , and banks of the Skell	<i>Sesleria cærulea</i>
<i>Hieracium murorum</i>	<i>Serapias latifolia</i>
— — — <i>paludosum</i>	— — — var :
<i>Hypericum montanum</i>	<i>Thalictrum majus</i>
<i>Melica nutans</i>	<i>Thymus Calamintha</i>
<i>Orchis pyramidalis</i> , and at Studley lime kilns	<i>Viola hirta</i>
	<i>Hypnum alopecurum</i>
	<i>Neckera crispa</i>
	— — — <i>pumila</i>

HACKFALL.

<i>Ægopodium Podagraria</i>	<i>Paris quadrifolia</i>
<i>Astragalus glycyphyllos</i>	<i>Pyrola minor</i>
<i>Carex pendula</i>	<i>Ribes alpinum</i>
— — — <i>strigosa</i>	<i>Salix pentandra</i>
— — — <i>remota</i>	<i>Scirpus sylvaticus</i>
— — — <i>pilulifera</i>	<i>Sedum Telephium</i>
<i>Campanula latifolia</i>	<i>Serapias latifolia</i>
<i>Chœrophylleum (late Scandix)</i> <i>odoratum</i>	<i>Veronica montana</i>
<i>Convallaria majalis</i>	<i>Aspidium dilatatum</i>
<i>Elymus europaeus</i>	— — — <i>lobatum</i>
<i>Hieracium murorum</i>	<i>Cyathea fragilis</i>
— — — <i>subaudum</i>	<i>Polypodium Dryopteris</i>
— — — <i>paludosum</i>	<i>Grimmia recurvata</i>
<i>Ophrys Nidus avis</i>	<i>Hypnum commutatum</i>
— — — <i>muscifera</i>	<i>Orthotrichum pulchellum</i>
<i>Prunus Padus</i>	<i>Tetraphis ovata</i> ,
	<i>Lichen floridus</i>

COPGROVE.

<i>Cladium mariscus</i> , formerly	<i>Hypnum scorpioides</i>
<i>Schoenus mariscus</i>	— <i>aduncum</i>
<i>Funeria muhlenbergii</i>	— <i>cordifolium</i>
<i>Ophrys spiralis</i>	— <i>nitens</i> , <i>in fruit</i> , <i>which is rarely the case</i>
— <i>muscifera</i>	
— <i>apifera</i>	
<i>Phellandrium aquaticum</i>	<i>Helvella mitra</i>
<i>Saxifraga granulata</i>	— <i>esculenta</i> (<i>morell</i>)
<i>Scropias palustris</i> , (now <i>Epi-</i> <i>pactis palustris</i>)	— <i>hybrida</i>
<i>Silene noctiflora</i>	<i>Lycoperdon fornicatum</i>
<i>Hypnum adiantoides</i>	<i>Lycoperdon stellatum</i>
— <i>dendroides</i>	<i>Osmunda regalis</i>
— <i>filicinum</i>	<i>Phallus fœtidus</i>
	— <i>caninus</i>
	<i>Holypodium Thelypteris</i>

GRANTLEY LAKE.

<i>Carex curta</i>	<i>Vaccinium Vitis Idæa</i>
— <i>Œderi</i>	<i>Polypodium Oreopteris</i>
<i>Empetrum nigrum</i>	<i>Aspidium Oreopteris</i>
<i>Fumaria claviculata</i>	<i>Asplenium Adiantum nigrum</i>
<i>Ophrys cordata</i>	<i>Lichen prunastri</i> , <i>in fruit</i> , <i>rarely</i>
<i>Orchis conopsea</i>	
<i>Prunus Padus</i>	

BRIMHAM ROCKS.

<i>Fumaria claviculata</i>	<i>Hymenophyllum Tun-</i>
<i>Genista anglica</i>	<i>bridgense</i>
<i>Ophrys cordata</i>	<i>Polypodium Dryopteris</i>
<i>Vaccinium Vitis Idæa</i>	<i>Lycopodium Selago</i>
	<i>Lycopodium alpinum</i>

SAWLEY MOOR.

<i>Carex distans</i>	<i>Splachnum sphæricum</i>
<i>Lycopodium alpinum</i>	— <i>ampullaceum</i>
<i>Narthecium ossifragum</i>	
<i>Scirpus multicaulis</i>	<i>Viola palustris</i>

NEIGHBOURHOOD OF RIPON.

Allium arenarium, on a bank near a pond in the road to Mr. Clark's at Nunwick, and Copgrove
— *oleraceum*, ditto
Bidens cernua, on Ripon common
Butomus umbellatus, on Ripon common and in the pond in the Bull-close. River near Newby
Carduus Marianus, on the hill at Bishopton
Cerastium arvense, on Ellshaw hill
— *semidecandrum*, ditto
Carex axillaris, on the edge of a pond near Ripon park
— *teretinscula*, bogs behind Sharo, on the left of the road to Hutton Moor and Copgrove
— *fulva*, ditto
— *filiformis*, ditto
— *vesicaria*, in the bogs near the Low-mill
— *ampullacea*, ponds in the Ox-close
Geranium columbinum, on Ellshaw hill
Hieracium subandrum, in a stone quarry called Blind-pit, near Hutton
— *umbellatum*, ditto
Hypericum dubium, ditto
Jasione montano, ditto
Hippuris vulgaris, banks of the Ure, near Hutton
Lysimachia Nummularia, ditches on Ripon common
Mentha viridis, ditches near the Low-mill
Ornithogalum luteum, on Hungry-hill, and at the bottom of a stony place in Red-bank
— *umbellatum*, in meadows leading to the Redbank pasture
Silene noctiflora, in corn fields leading to Whitcliffe lime kilns on the foot road to Mackershaw
Salvia verbenaca, near Nunwick, and on Skell-bank
Trifolium scabrum, on Ellshaw-hill
Turritis hirsuta, walls of Ripon minster. This is Merret's
Cardamine bellidifolia
— *glabra*, bank of the Ure above Ox-close
Utricularia vulgaris, pond in the Bull-close
Verbascum nigrum, under a semicircular wall near Robin Hood's close, in Studley Garden

Myriophyllum verticillatum, in ponds in the Oxclose, and
near Nunwick

Quercus sessiliflora, in Ripley park

Salix purpurea, near Nunwick

— *Russelliana*, near the North-bridge

Hydrocharis Morsus Ranæ, pond in the Bull-close

Scheuchzeria palustris, Lakeby Car: The only British station

Lysimachia Shyriflora, ditto

Sambucus ebulus, near Ripon

Lemna minor, pond on Ripon common

— *gibba*, ditto

— *polyyrrhiza*, ditto

Polygonum bistorta, near Studley

Euonymous Europæus, Tindall wood

Equisetum sylvaticum, meadows near Aldfield Spa

— *hyemale*, banks of the Skell near Mackershaw

Ophioglossam vulgatum, in a meadow above Fountains on the
foot road to Sawley

Osmunda Lunaria, second field on the foot road to Studley near
the old path

Polypodium Phegopteris, in the wood leading from the second
spa at Aldfield to Grantley-lodge

Asplenium Adiantum nigrum, in a lane near Fountains hall

Lycoperdon stellatum, near Ripon

Lycoperdon recolligens, Slenningford

Dicranum flavescens, Scotton moor

Hypnum abietinum, Whitcliffe lime quarries

— *uncinatum*, Scotton moor

Bryum rostrotum, ditto

Fontinalis squamosa, river, Scotton-moor

Cinclidotus fontinaliooides, ditto

Bryum marginatum, near Ripon and Copgrove ditto

— *punctatum*, ditto

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